The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2549. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

ADVICES FIVE DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Canada at Halifax.

Probable Adjustment of the Italian Question.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Cunard steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool at 3 P. M. of the 5th inst., and Queenstown evening of the 7th inst., arrived at Halifax at 4 A. M. to-day. She sailed this morning for Boston, where she had not arrived at the hour we go to press.

The steamship *Indian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 2:10 P. M. of the 3d, and the *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived about two hours later.

The *Canada* experienced severe weather in the Channel, and for a week after leaving Queenstown.

Hon. CHARLES SUMNER and Gen. VAN RENSSELAER and lady are among her passengers.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A Paris telegram of the 4th, says that the French and English Governments had fully agreed on the basis of the Congress which is to be held at Brussels. All that remained to be settled was the official ratification from the English Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Great Eastern* left Holyhead on the 2d and reached Southampton on the morning of the 4th. She experienced very rough weather and a heavy season the passage round. The *Times'* account of this third trial says when the ship was exposed to the roll of the Atlantic, she rolled and dipped, but with ease. The ship seemed to swing herself with a sidelong, gentle motion over every wave, dropping deeply and easily beyond them, with a regular slow roll, and often quite deep enough to leave one paddle-wheel out of water, turning high and dry in the air. This motion of the vessel is attributable to her very light immersions, and to the fact of her having no upper weights to counter-balance the coals stowed below. The whole roll of the vessel is calculated at only eight degrees each way, or 16 degrees in all—an every-day amount to smaller vessels, though something for one which was supposed to be almost immovable by wind or sea. The greatest speed attained was over fifteen and a half knots, or close on eighteen miles per hour. The run from Holyhead to Southampton is pronounced far more satisfactory than either of her previous trips. The engines were under the sole control of Mr. MCLENNAN, chief engineer of the ship.

The new Cunard steamer just contracted for with the NAPIERS, of Glasgow, is to exceed the *Persia* by 500 tons, and will in every other respect be larger and more powerful than that vessel. Efforts are to be made with her to surpass anything afloat, both as regards speed and internal arrangements.

The Coroner's inquest held upon the bodies washed ashore from the *Royal Charter* had occupied several days, resulting in the verdict that the lives were lost by pure accident—that the captain was perfectly sober, and did all he could for the ship and passengers. The divers continued their operations, but without important result. Forty-six bodies had been found altogether.

At no time since the Russian war had greater activity been observable at the Woolwich Arsenal, in the preparation of war material for the coast defences and for China. The fortifications at Dover are to be extended forthwith, and several batteries reconstructed.

LONDON, Saturday Afternoon.

The funds have been firm throughout the day.

The organization of the French army for China is considered definitely settled, and preparations a the seaports for its embarkation have already commenced.

FRANCE.

BENI SNASSON has submitted to the conditions of peace dictated to him. These tribes will give hostages and will pay tribute.

It is stated that the French Government has resolved on establishing from December next a naval station in the Red Sea in imitation of England.

Cholera had broken out among the French troops destined to invade Morocco, and carried off several distinguished officers, including Col. LAFONT, commanding the engineers. The ravages exceeded fifty men per day, and the total deaths were 1,500.

The Paris Bourse was steady, but dull. The Rentes closed on the 4th at 69f. 75c.

A Russian squadron of six vessels will remain at the Mediterranean station of Villafranca during the Winter.

The statement is reiterated that the Pope has promised to grant the reforms recommended by the Emperor NAPOLEON, after the insurgents of the Romagna have returned to their allegiance.

The Papal Government had again prohibited the exportation of Indian corn, which had been permitted since June 1.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India mail, with telegraphic news *via* Ceylon, to Oct. 14, and from both Bombay and Calcutta, had reached Calcutta. There is no political news. Exchange at Calcutta 2s. 0⅛d.@2s. 0⅛d.; at Bombay 2s. 2d.@2s. 1⅛d. Imports dull. At Madras Exchange was unaltered; Imports quiet; Freights depressed.

A private telegram from Hong Kong, Sept. 28, reports the import trade good, both at Canton and Shanghai. The settlements of silk showed an increase, and an advance of $20 during the fortnight.

The mails from Sydney to Sept. 14, and from Melbourne to the 17th, were telegraphed, and would reach London Nov. 7.

MESSRS. LLOYD, BIRELY & Co., merchants, who stopped payment in London last May, had been made bankrupts at Sydney, with liabilities amounting to £250,000, and assets to comparatively a small amount.

The July mails had arrived out. The first batch of election returns had gone against the Ministers, several of whom had been defeated.

Imports were heavy and trade dull. There was considerable speculation in mining companies, several of which were mere bubbles. The supply of gold kept up; the shipments since last mail exceeded two hundred and forty ounces, of which sixty-eight thousand four hundred and two were by the *Royal Charter*.

The Banks had reduced Exchanges on London to 1@1⅛ premium.

LATEST NEWS.

The following is telegraphed *via* Queenstown, on the 7th inst:

MADRID, Saturday, Nov. 5.

An official decree has been published, appointing Gen. O'DONNELL Commander-in-Chief.

ALEXANDRIA, Friday, Oct. 28.

The English General, MALCOLM, has presented a rich present from Queen VICTORIA to SAID PACHA.

The English authorities are making preparations here for the transport of troops to China.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 5.

An improved feeling is apparent on the Bourse. All the funds have risen materially. The final quotations of the Rentes are 70f. 15c., showing a rise of ⅜ since yesterday.

CASSEL, Saturday, Nov. 5.

In the second sitting of the Second Chamber today, the proposal of M. HESSLAUS to present an address to the electors in favor of the reëstablishment of the Constitution of 1803 has been definitely agreed to by 38 against 5 votes.

ZURICH, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Sardinian plenipotentiaries have received orders from Turin to sign the treaty of peace. It is believed the treaty will be signed to-morrow, and the Convocation to be held at Paris will follow immediately.

It is stated on reliable authority that the Congress will meet in Paris, not in Brussels.

GENOA, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The Assemblies of Central Italy will, it is stated, confer the regency on Prince CARIGNAN.

ZURICH, Sunday, Nov. 6.

Yesterday the French, Austrian and Sardinian Plenipotentiaries assembled in a general conference, which lasted three hours. The treaties will be signed to-morrow or Tuesday next, and the Plenipotentiaries will leave the day after.

Baron MEITINGER having consigned the Austrian steamers into the hands of the Swiss, has returned to Zurich.

The submarine telegraphic connection between Cosrica and Genoa has been reëstablished.

ZURICH, Saturday, Nov. 5.

In the last Conference held, the working out of the treaty of peace has been entirely completed, and all that now remains is for the Sardinian plenipotentiary to receive from Turin the official order to sign the treaty.

GENOA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

Rumors are current that an assembly will shortly be held, in which Modena and the Romagna will take part; and it is asserted that the object of this meeting would be to present Count CAVOUR as a candidate for the Directorship of one of the provinces of Central Italy.

TURIN, Friday, Nov. 4.

The Piedmontese *Gazette* publishes a decree transferring the Court of Cassation to Milan. The subscriptions to the loan continue, the applications are more numerous, and it is asserted that more than the amount required has already been subscribed.

The four Assemblies of Central Italy will be called together to receive from the Government communications on the subject of the present situation of public affairs.

The convocation of the States of Modena and Parma will take place on Sunday. It is supposed that the King of Sardinia will be asked to grant a regency.

THE LATEST ENGLISH NEWS.

LONDON, Saturday Evening, Nov. 5.

The Funds remained firm, and an improvement of one-eighth per cent. had taken place in Consols this morning. Very little has been going on in any department. General firmness had, however prevailed, and the principal British Railway Stocks have been quoted rather higher.

The *Globe* says it is rumored that a Cabinet Council will take place on Monday.

The troops to be contributed by India to the China expedition will be six thousand European and four thousand native.

The English Channel fleet was at sea, exposed to the full fury of the gale. It was most skillfully handled, and sustained no damage whatever.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday morning, Nov. 6.

The steamship *Africa*, from New-York, Oct. 26, arrived about 10½ o'clock this morning.

ANOTHER MEXICAN WAR.

The Northern States of Mexico to be Seized by the United States.

Troops Already in Movement for the Occupation.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Cabinet determined this morning, in extraordinary session, to invade Mexico, and seize upon the Northern States.

Six companies of heavy artillery at Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, are ordered by telegraph to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Brownsville as soon as the Quartermaster in New-York can obey the orders which have been given him to charter a steamer immediately for their accommodation. Two companies of light artillery and three of fort artillery, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to proceed to St. Louis, and to charter a steamer at that point. The companies of Captains HASKINS, HOWE, GIBSON, VOGDES, CARLISLE and ORD go from Fort Monroe.

Considerable excitement prevails about the War Department. It is understood that the Cabinet was unanimous on the question, as it does not doubt that our own and all other civilized nations will justify the act. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

NORFOLK, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

Eight companies of Federal troops, under Col. BROWN, have been ordered to leave Old Point Comfort for Brownsville.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

A special dispatch from Washington, to the *Republican*, says that the Government this morning determined to seize the northern States of Mexico, and that orders were issued for six companies of heavy artillery from Fortress Monroe, and two of light artillery and three of infantry from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed immediately to Brownsville.

The *Republican* learns that Col. SUMNER, Commander of this department, telegraphed to Leavenworth this evening for the prompt movement of the troops, in compliance with this order, and in a week, if necessary, these troops will be in New-Orleans. The *Republican* intimates that security for the future will be wanted in a better boundary than that established by the Rio Grande.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Nothing can yet be positively ascertained concerning the precise objects of sending large bodies of troops to the Rio Grande, further than the protection of that frontier from the attacks of the forces of CORTINAS, to utterly destroy which is the purpose of the Administration.

As it was but recently supposed in official quarters that the two companies from Fort Clarke, and the one from Baton Rouge, would be sufficient to check the movements of that brigand, the augmentation of the troops just ordered has naturally excited suspicions of other contemplated measures.

Various speculations are indulged in, but the most plausible theory, founded on certain revelations deemed to be reliable, is that Spain, France and England meditate prompt action for the satisfaction of claims in which their subjects are interested, and which may involve the national existence of Mexico, or the substitution of a monarchy under the protection of those Powers.

In view of these circumstances and probabilities, the United States may feel constrained to occupy the northern part of Mexico, to secure the satisfaction of the claims of our own citizens against that country, as well as for the security of Americans on the frontier.

From all that can be ascertained it is fair to presume that some of the vessels of the Home Squadron will soon proceed to Vera Cruz and other ports of Mexico. Indeed, this seems to be certain, so interesting are the reported purposes of France, England and Spain, now regarded in official quarters.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

THE RUMORED SACK OF BROWNSVILLE.

From the Washington Star, Nov. 18.

The War Department are in the receipt of a dispatch from Gen. TWIGGS, in command of the United States Military Department of Texas, dated at San Antonio, on the 12th inst., and telegraphed from New-Orleans on the 17th, yesterday, saying that an express had then just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that CORTINAS had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one hundred American citizens, and that he (CORTINAS) was then on the march toward the Neuces with a force of 800 men.

We place little faith in this news; because, if true, the information would have doubtless gone much quicker *via* the Brazos Santiago direct to New-Orleans. It purports to have gone one hundred miles up the Rio Grande to a point (Rio Grande City) opposite Camargos; thence three hundred miles northeast to San Antonio; thence to New-Orleans, being five days between the latter points, and requiring at least four days to reach San Antonio. So the burning, &c., must have taken place somewhere about the 8th inst. It seems utterly impossible that such transactions could have occurred at Brownsville, on or about the 8th inst., without being heard of at New-Orleans before the 17th—yesterday. Besides, CORTINAS could have no motive whatever for extending his operations towards the Nueces, thus cutting off his retreat over the Rio Grande in case of necessity, for the privilege of marching into a barren waste, where he can find no supplies whatever, and no means of successfully defending himself if attacked.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov. 13.

We have had direct from Brazos Santiago, by steamers, advices of the 3d inst. from Brownsville. The place was not then taken, though beleaguered. Merchants here have private letters of the same date, none of which say aught but that the town was barricaded, the residents on guard night and day, and nearly worn out—the outlaws pressing them closely. If taken at all, Brownsville was certainly not taken on the 3d inst.

FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* learns from private letters, by the last Mexican mail, that the rebellion at Victoria City, State of Tamaulipas, has been entirely suppressed, and the troops sent thither ordered on to the head-quarters of the Liberal camp, at San Luis Potosi. The leaders of the rebellion, JOSE MAYA, DIONISIS HERNANDEZ, ANTONIO DE LOS REYES, and HIPOLITO and BERNABE HIBACHETA, were all condemned to death, which they suffered in the public square on the 28th ult. Of their fugitive companions, we hear nothing further. They have, perhaps, long ere this joined CORTINAS and his gang on the Rio Grande.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 20.

The steamship *Arizona* has arrived from Brazos 17th inst., bringing $753,000 in specie.

Brownsville is safe. Capt. TOBIN and eighty rangers arrived on the 13th. Thirty men from the cutter *Dodge*, and fifty troops from Baton Rouge left Brazos for Brownsville on the 16th, making nearly 200 troops and volunteers now at Brownsville.

On the arrival of Capt. TOBIN, CORTINAS' chief officer, who was held as a prisoner, was hung without a trial.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Picayune*, of Tuesday, says that the merchants of New-Orleans should, and that immediately, fit out at their own expense a hundred armed men for the protection of Brownsville and the adjacent settlements.

The redoubtable ex-Gov. VIDAURRI has arrived at San Antonio.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN UNADVISED.

THE WAR TO BE RESTRICTED TO THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIO GRANDE.

From the Washington Constitution, Nov. 18.

The opposition papers, whose vocation it is to find fault with and censure every act of the Administration, and who, if they cannot discover any act on which they can indulge their venemous criticism, usually imagine a state of things in order to base an attack, are now quite eloquent in their sarcastic comments on the action of the Government with reference to the recent disturbances at Brownsville, Texas. They take it for granted that the Government were fully informed as to the nature and extent of those disturbances for six weeks before any action was taken, and now that action has been taken, that it is the very worst and most injudicious that could have been devised under the circumstances; in fact, that it has been "sudden" and "furious" and "the very worst thing possible in the premises."

As might be supposed, "the pains taken by the the President" to "annihilate JOHN BROWN'S band" at Harper's Ferry is made the subject of *quasi*-humorous invective, and the contrast is drawn, with a free use of the poet's license, between the conduct of the Executive against BROWN and his course in reference to CORTINAS.

Facts, however, are stubborn things. They are unpleasant to opposition journals, and are generally treated with the most sovereign contempt. It is well that the people who have some respect for truth and justice should be made aware of the actual state of the case.

In the first place, it is absolutely and entirely untrue that the Government "waited for six weeks to find out what it ought to do." When the first news arrived that a band of robbers had infested Brownsville, had released their brother robbers confined in the jail, and that further trouble was "apprehended," orders were immediately issued to reocecupy Fort Brown, and two companies of United States troops were dispatched for that purpose from Fort Clark, which is about 200 miles distant from Fort Brown. Gen. TWIGGS was also in command of the troops in that district of country at that time, and it was known that he had full powers to adopt any measures which he might think necessary under the circumstances. There was not a delay of six minutes, much less six weeks, to find out what ought to be done. Just what ought to be done was done.

When the dispatch was received from Collector HATCH, of New-Orleans, representing the disturbances at Brownsville as much more serious than the first accounts described them, orders were instantaneously issued to the troops at Baton Rouge to proceed at once to Brownsville. They embarked the next day, and have long ere this reached their destination. The troops from Fort Clark have also doubtless arrived at Fort Brown. Thus, it will be seen that the Administration *did* act promptly, and that it is quite as competent to judge of the precise difference in signification between the words "prompt" and "peremptory" as the New-York Editor who undertakes to teach it etymology, statesmanship, and military tactics.

In the next place, *it is untrue that orders have been issued to "insult Mexico," "violate her territory," "compromise our influence" there, or "tarnish our national honor."* Beyond the imagination of the censorious editor, there is not a shadow of foundation for any one of these alarming announcements. Orders have been issued to restore peace and assert the law at Brownsville, and punish those by whom they were disturbed and violated. The "fury" of the President's conduct, and the extent of the territory through which CORTINAS is to be pursued, and the "wicked war" with Mexico which is to result from a combination of the fury and the pursuit, are mere myths which might be designated in much harsher language.

The Meteoric Phenomenon.

THE METEOR OBSERVED NEAR CAPE MAY.

The following letter appears in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin:*

BEESELEY'S POINT, CAPE MAY COUNTY, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., the inhabitants of this place were startled by a very extraordinary meteoric phenomenon, which shook the windows and doors of some of the houses, considerably disturbing the equanimity of the inmates.

The day was calm, the atmosphere perfectly clear, not a cloud obscured any portion of the azure vault. A sudden flash of light, exceeding that of the sun, (which was shining brightly,) was soon after followed by a terrific rattling noise immediately overhead. I was out of doors at the time, and could compare the sound to nothing else than the discharge of a thousand cannons in the shortest space of time, without any two guns exploding at the same moment. These explosions were very sharp and distinct, not like the prolonged roll of thunder when clouds cover a considerable portion of the horizon. They continued at least one minute of time.

The course of this meteor was rapid, from northeast to southwest, leaving behind a curling track, of a smoky or light cloudy appearance, which in a few minutes melted away in the atmosphere. Its distance from the earth may be inferred from the time the flash was seen until the sound was heard, which, according to the opinion of several persons, was about 60 seconds, which would give an altitude of 65,400 feet. I witnessed the explosion, but the brilliancy of the sun precluded the appearance of any luminous objects during the reports.

Meteor Seen at Paterson, N. J.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The "Meteoric Displays" already noticed in your paper as occurring on Tuesday, were simultaneous, or very nearly so, with one observed by me at Passaic Falls. A few minutes before 10 A. M., as I was standing near the Falls, with my face to the southwest, I saw a meteor descend in that direction, apparently within a quarter of a mile, seeming to fall just behind the summit of the mountainous ridge that approaches the Falls on the south. It was not large, and its luminous path was seen but an instant, as it disappeared below the hilly horizon. I called the attention of a friend to it as the first phenomenon of the kind I had ever seen by daylight. It will occur to your readers that this is the time in the year when we are wont to be entertained with these aerial pyrotechnics.

JAMES HOYT.

ORANGE, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 17.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION—OFFICIAL.—The Newark *Advertiser* publishes the official returns of the election in New-Jersey, and reports OLDEN'S (Opp.) majority at 1,629. The vote stood: OLDEN, (Opp.,) 53,367; WRIGHT, (Dem.,) 51,738. The *Advertiser* says:

"The vote in Morris County is the largest ever cast there, being over 200 more than at the Presidential election in 1856, (100 of the increase being made in Morris township,) and 500 larger than the vote of last year."

THE VOTE ON THE CANAL LOAN.—The vote on the Canal Loan in this State, so far as appears from the official returns, resulted in a large majority in favor of the Loan. The Albany *Atlas and Argus* of Saturday gives the following returns from forty-one counties, leaving nineteen yet to hear from: For the Loan, 96,543; against, 68,170. Majority in favor, 28,373.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Transcript* states that a complete set of the London *Times* for the past thirty years has been presented to the library of the Boston Atheneum by Russell Sturgis, Esq., of the firm of Baring Bros., of London. There has been hitherto no file of this paper in any public library in Boston.

The Knoxville *Whig* says that Professor Hutchins, of Vermont, phrenologist, is in the Tennessee State prison, for stealing books, and another Northern man is there charged with running off a slave for the purpose either of freeing him or of cashing him in another Southern market.

Hon. Thos. Corwin is to speak in Newark on Wednesday evening next.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington.

SOUTHERN PROGRAMME FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE—JEREMIAH CLEMENS TO BE PRINTER—THE REPUBLICANS TO BE BEATEN BY A DEMOCRATIC AND AMERICAN COALITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Senator NICOLSON reached here to-day, and reported an interesting programme for the organization of the House. JEREMIAH CLEMENS claims to be fully authorized to speak for the entire Southern delegation, including H. WINTER DAVIS. If the Anti-Lecomptonites stand firmly by the Democracy, there will be no danger of the Republicans taking the organization into their hands, as the South Americans, to a man, will resist it. The South Americans will vote for a Democratic Speaker and Clerk, provided the Democrats will reciprocate by voting for CLEMENS for Printer, with a Democratic partner. Senator NICOLSON says that CLEMENS assures him that such is the positive understanding with the Southern Opposition. It is understood, also, that the Anti-Lecomptonites will go into the Democratic caucus, except, perhaps, SCHWARTZ. HASKINS and CLARKE have declared their intention of doing so, and preventing a Republican organization if possible. Q.

From the Pacific Side.

APPOINTMENT OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR IN THE PLACE OF DAVID BRODERICK—THE MINING REGIONS—SILVER ORE BUSINESS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Overland mail has arrived, bringing California dates of the 28th ult.

Gov. WELLER had appointed Judge H. P. HANN, formerly of Kentucky, United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. BRODERICK. The new Senator was to leave for Washington on the steamer of Nov. 5.

The accounts from Carson Valley and Walker River mines continue to excite great attention. A stampede of Californians in that direction has already commenced, and promises to equal the emigration to Frazer's River. These mines are on the east side of Sierra Nevada, and are supposed to extend from Honey Lake on the north, to Walker's River on the south—a distance of two hundred miles. The principal discovery yet announced, is called Gold Hill. It is a mound sixty feet high, five thousand long and two thousand wide, and lies twenty miles north of Carson Valley. It is traversed by veins of auriferous quartz, a part of which, when decomposed, realized from $500 to $2,500 per ton.

Large quantities of silver ore continued to arrive from Carson Valley at San Francisco for shipment to Europe. Emigration in the Spring will probably result in the complete exploration of the whole country east of the Sierra Nevada, and the discovery of equally rich mines to any in California.

The loss of the previously reported Coulterville fire amounted to $50,000.

The Committee appointed at the recent Pacific Railroad Convention had published a report recommending the immediate organization of a company to construct a road from San Francisco to Stockton, with a view to its ultimate extension to the boundary of the State.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon Road Expedition, had completed his work for the season, and was about to repair to Washington, having on hand an unexpected balance of $75,000, his stock purchased in Missouri last Spring at $130 per head having been sold for last season the benefit of the Government at over $200 per head.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but without improvement in prices. Some of the leading staples by the recent arrivals had been sold at a low figure. 5,000 boxes of Adamantine Candles had been sold, during the week, at 19½c.@20c. Coffee was firm, with an upward tendency. Rice, 15c. ℔ lb. Coal steady, with indications of improving in price No stock of Eastern Syrup. Provisions were lower Mess Pork quoted at $16, without sales; extra clear, $18. Bacon, slow sales, at 12½c. American Syrups heavy and lower. Sugar declining. There was a speculative movement in French Wines.

The New-York Election.

RETURNS FROM ALL BUT TWO COUNTIES.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Some alterations were made to-day in the Erie County figures, increasing JONES' and slightly decreasing SKINNER'S majority. The official vote of Steuben has been received, and New York and Kings, are now alone unofficial. The result is JONES, 1,164, RICHMOND, 1007, SKINNER, 376, and FOREST 450 majority. The official figures of New York and Kings, are necessary to decide the result.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Sullivan County—(Official,) Secretary of State; Leavenworth, 1,670; Jones, 3,102. Comptroller: Denniston, 2,563; Church, 2,304. Attorney-General: Meyers, 1,693; Tremaine, 3,071. Treasurer: Dorsheimer, 2,456. Vanderpool, 2,298. Canal Commissioner: Chapin, 1,667; Skinner, 3,100. Prison Inspector: Forrest, 1,679; Elderkin, 3,088. Clerk of Appeals: Hughes, 2,467; Lewis, 2,295. Senator: Davis, 1,794; Grant, 2,962. Judge of Appeals: Davies, 2,380; Johnson, 2,422. Supreme Court: Harris, 2,166; Peckham, 2,635.

Erie County.—[Official.]—Jones, 9,416; Leavenworth, 7,406; Richmond, 9,380; Storey, 7,472; Skinner, 9,318; Chapin, 7,556; Elderkin, 9,342; Forrest 7,532.

Affairs in Massachusetts.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH IN QUINCY—DEATH OF A NOTED PHYSICIAN—NOMINATION FOR MAYOR IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

The Episcopal Church in Quincy was totally destroyed by fire last evening; loss $6,000; no insurance.

MARSHALL S. PERRY, a distinguished physician, died on Friday night at Boston.

The Citizens' Committee of sixty have nominated Mayor LINCOLN for reelection.

The Fugitive Slave Case at Hyannis.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRISONER.

BARNSTABLE, Friday, Nov. 18.

The evidence in the fugitive slave case was finished on Thursday evening, and the arguments of counsel commenced this morning. Mr. CALEB CUSHING and Mr. SANFORD spoke about an hour and a half each. In closing the defence relied entirely upon the want of local jurisdiction as the chief position, and the charge of Judge ALLEN fully sustained the views of the counsel on this point. The jury were out about two hours, and returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict gives general satisfaction. The second indictment, for procuring the return of the fugitive, was continued to the Appeal term. It will probably never be called up.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVVL OF THE HABANA AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *Habana* brings Havana advices of the 15th inst. Sugars were firm and active at 9 reals for No. 12. Lard steady at 17¾@18¾. Sterling Exchange, 15@16 ℔ cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, 3@4 ℔ cent. premium.

Railroad Accident.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19.

An accident occurred to the afternoon train on the Northern Central Railroad, about six miles from Baltimore. A spreading of the track threw the train off. Conductor ALFRED CRAWFORD was killed. He is brother to Mr. CRAWFORD, ticket agent on the Philadelphia Railroad. The passengers escaped injury.

Sailing of the North American.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The steamship *North American* sailed from Quebec, at 10 o'clock, with forty-eight cabin and fifty-three steerage passengers. Wind strong east. Weather very mild and raining hard since last evening.

Dispatches from Nicaragua.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.

Col. HICKS is a passenger on the steamship *Habana*. He is the bearer of dispatches from Nicaragua to Washington.

THE PANIC AT THE SOUTH.

Virginia Mustering on the Frontier of the Free States.

Rumors of an Expedition to Rescue Brown.

TREPIDATION AND CONSTERNATION.

THE EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTOWN—RAPID CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859.

All is quiet at Charlestown, but the military forces are steadily augmenting there. The barns, stock-yards and farming implements, amounting in value to many thousands of dollars, the property of Messrs. JOHN BURNS, GEORGE H. TATE and M. SHIRLEY, all of whom were jurors upon the late trials have been destroyed by incendiaries.

Rumors obtained circulation at Charlestown and at Harper's Ferry, to the effect that a large body of armed men had passed the Ohio near Wheeling *en route* to the rescue of BROWN. The news had created the utmost consternation, and Col. DAVIS, the commander of the Militia left at Charlestown, had telegraphed to Gov. WISE for the additional force of five hundred men, as he was on the eve of a sanguinary battle. A dispatch from Wheeling, however, sets this preposterous rumor at rest, as no body of men, with hostile intent, had been observed to pass the river in that neighborhood. Ohio appears to be the quarter from which the rescue is anticipated. A letter in cypher, dated at Urbana, Ohio, and addressed to BROWN, is said to have been found, in which he is recommended to keep in good cheer as his friends are mustering, and will drop along one after the other. Mr. ANDREW HUNTER, who acted for the Commonwealth in the recent prosecutions, is cited as one authority for the conviction that the rescue of the prisoners will be attempted.

The rumored invasion seems to have produced a decisive effect at Richmond. Four hundred men left for Charlestown in the morning train, Gov. WISE accompanying them; and other forces were advancing from Petersburgh.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sunday, Nov. 20—P. M.

The fresh excitement was caused by the arrival from Bellair, near Wheeling, of a man named SMITH CRANE, who stated that he had incidentally overheard a conversation between some men, who had organized a band of five hundred to march to the release of BROWN and the other prisoners at Charlestown. He immediately set out for Harper's Ferry to apprise the inhabitants of the fact.

It was also rumored at Charlestown that a fight had occurred in Clarke County between some citizens and a party of strangers, and a detachment was sent to the scene of disturbance.

On the receipt of these rumors dispatches were sent by Col. DAVIS to Gov. WISE for five hundred more troops, who arrived here this evening, the Governor being with them, and our town is again bristling with bayonets and considerably excited. No one, however, is at all afraid of the result, even if an attempt should be made. Col. DAVIS has made ample provision for any number of the enemy who may make a call. More troops are being demanded of the Governor, but this may be as much to protect the prisoners from the populace as anything else. As far as I can learn there is no cause to apprehend danger.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 19.

The Richmond Regiment and Gov. WISE arrived at 7 A. M., and left for Charlestown in a special train at 10. On arriving there the troops will go into encampment and remain till after the executions. There is nothing confirmatory of the rumor that a body of armed men had crossed the Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Gov. WISE was waited upon at the Washington Junction by several officers of the railroad, with whom he conversed quite freely with regard to the excitement. The Governor was understood to say, in response to the suggestions that the rumors were probably unfounded, that though he might be regarded as making unnecessary preparations for an enemy that might not appear, yet in so grave a matter, and with the clear and positive evidence in his possession of the existence of an intention and an organization to attempt a rescue of the State prisoners, he preferred to have fifty times too many men to having one too few, and the best way, in his judgment, to prevent serious trouble, was to fully prepare to meet it. He did not for a moment credit the idea that any armed force would boldly march to the scene to undertake a rescue, but did believe that had men were planning an attempt, by gathering singly, or in pairs, to be in readiness in case success would seem at all possible. He was informed that the property of three of the jurors who condemned BROWN had been burned within the past forty-eight hours, which impressed him with the conviction that there were now emissaries or accomplices in the vicinity of Charlestown.

Gov. WISE further declared that while it would gratify him to find that no effort at a rescue would be made, and that his visit and attendant provisions were entirely precautions, yet he believed they would be useful to Virginia for Virginia's the end, as showing the alacrity with which her volunteers responded to a public call, and the ease and promptness with which she could concentrate them in force to sustain her laws or to repel the violent invasion of her soil.

The Governor says it will give Virginia a military experience, even if the rumors should all prove unfounded, so that they will know how to protect their borders hereafter, if occasion should occur.

Gov. WISE, with three of the companies, has just started for Charlestown. The others will remain here until to-morrow.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Nov. 19.

It is authoritatively stated that the present movement is more to quiet the alarmed population of the upper counties, and by the presence of an overpowering force to prevent any futile attempt at rescue, which might result in bloody work, than from fears of any armed body of men from Ohio or elsewhere. It was known to be Gov. WISE'S intention to order the regiment to Charlestown in a few days, for camp duty, previous to the execution, but the prevalence of these groundless alarms tended to accelerate the movement.

THE TROOPS PASS THROUGH WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 20.

Gov. WISE having received a despatch yesterday that three hundred armed men had crossed the Ohio River, and were marching through Virginia to Charlestown, for the purpose of rescuing BROWN, he immediately ordered a large body of troops to Charlestown. Four hundred passed through here early this morning by railroad, and a hundred and fifty more, with two pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition reached here this afternoon, but failed to get transportation. They go forward in the morning Mr. ROGER A. PRYOR is a private in one of the companies.

The Court of Appeals at Richmond yesterday unanimously confirmed the sentence of death in the case of BROWN. His fate is thus sealed. Q.

THE ALARM IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Examiner* records the military movements of Col. DAVIS in Virginia, comments upon the disturbed condition of the affairs of the State, and adds:

"This alarm confirms anonymous communications received by the Executive, in the last two days, warning him of the intended raids, in different squads, along the borders of Virginia and Kentucky. He *is also warned of an Abolition scheme which may be in concoction to kidnap and spirit away prominent citizens or members of their families, and to keep them as hostages* or the pardon of the culprits.

And he is warned to keep himself and his friends on their guard, and that it is prudent for Virginia, in concert with Maryland, to augment forces near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, as the days of the execution approach; and that the Abolitionists are certainly tampering with and exciting the free negroes at various points in the North to some desperate attempt.

In view of everything surrounding the State and its border, *it will be necessary for the people not to flock in crowds to the scene of the executions. The times when they occur will be the very times when the homesteads on the border will be most threatened with torches.* Let those not under arms at the executions band together as guards of the border. It is very apparent now that a considerable force will be absolutely necessary in all the region of Loudoun, Clarke, Jefferson and Berkeley counties. There will be full military force at the executions; but every citizen not in the ranks, one with another, ought to be arming and organizing as patrols and guards, and as volunteer videttes.

TROOPS FOR HARPER'S FERRY.

The *National Intelligencer* of Saturday says:

"The Mount Vernon Guards, Capt. SMITH, and Alexandria Riflemen, Capt. MAYER, in all eighty strong, passed through this city yesterday morning for Charlestown. Col. STEWART, with the Alexandria Artillery and two field pieces, also left Alexandria by the Hampshire and Loudoon Railroad. A quantity of ammunition was supplied to the Alexandria troops by our police here. Yesterday afternoon a company of forty from Richmond arrived here for the same destination, but were telegraphed that their services were not required. They, therefore, returned."

The Washington *States* says:

"It is understood that in view of the imminent danger, as reported at Alexandria last night, many persons volunteered to accompany the military. Private dispatches received from Richmond state that the various companies there were under arms at their armories during the night, and that in the absence of any definite information as to the cause of the trouble, the wildest rumors were afloat, and that much excitement prevails.

INDICTMENT FOR SEDITION AT NORFOLK.

The Norfolk *Herald* has the following:

"The Grand Jury on Wednesday found a true bill of indictment against S. DAUNENBERG, a clothier, of Norfolk. The first count charged him with having used the words: 'JOHN BROWN was a good man, and was fighting in a good cause, and did nothing but what any other honest man would do;' and the second count charged that he had uttered the following expressions:

'JOHN BROWN was fighting in a good cause; (meaning that he was fighting in the cause of the slave against the master;) and that owners have no right of property in their slaves; and said that BROWN did nothing but what any other honest man would do.'

DAUNENBERG had left the city, having received intimation that he had gotten himself into trouble by his language. The case will shortly be called for trial.

A WRIT OF ERROR DENIED TO BROWN.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The petition of JOHN BROWN, for a writ of error to the judgment rendered by the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, was presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals yesterday. The Court to-day refused to award a writ of error, being of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court is plainly right. The execution, therefore, takes place on the 2d of December. Judges ALLEN, DANIEL, MONCURE, LEE, and ROBERTSON were on the bench.

GOV. WISE AND THE VIRGINIA PRISONERS.

Extract from a private letter dated

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

Gov. WILLARD is here, seeking to influence WISE to pardon his brother-in-law, COOK; but, so far as I can ascertain, there is no probability of his succeeding. The public sentiment of the State, and of the whole South, in fact, is so averse to any clemency, that WISE, even if so disposed, would hardly venture to extend any. It is probable he will respite all the convicts, to enable the Legislature to take some action with reference to them.

ARREST OF ANOTHER INSURGENT.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Saturday, Nov. 19.

The *Sentinel* says that a man arrested there yesterday has been recognized as one of BROWN'S men at Harper's Ferry. He has been put in jail to await further identification.

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faith of the good man with the revolutionary spirit of his grandfather. He believes in two instruments—the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence. When he was here he used in conversation these words:—"Better that a whole generation of men, women and children should pass away by violent death, than that one word of these two should be broken in this country." There is a Unionist and a strict constructionist for you. He believes in the union of American States, and he conceives that the only enemy of the Union is Slavery, and for this reason, as a patriot, he seeks its abolition. Governor WISE has pronounced his eulogy in a manner that does discredit to the moderation of our own timid partisans. Captain BROWN'S speeches to the Court have interested a nation in him. What artlessness and plainness! If he had interfered in behalf of the great or the wealthy, or the wise, he said, no one would have blamed him; but he believed that when he interfered in behalf of a poor and despised people he was doing right. What a favorite will he be in history, which plays such pranks with mere temporary reputations. Nothing can resist it. If he suffers death it is plain that he will drag certain official gentlemen into an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable forebodings. Indeed, it is the resolution of the Governor of Virginia to hang the man whom he says possesses the greatest integrity, truthfulness and courage that he ever met. Is that the kind of men for whom the gallows is built? No man dare believe that there exists in Virginia another man as worthy to live, as deserving of public and private honors, as this poor prisoner. But we are here to think of the relief of the family of JOHN BROWN. To my eyes, the family looks very large and in need of relief. It comprises his brave fellow-sufferers in the jail, the poor fugitives who are hunted still in the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania, all the sympathizers in every State, and every man who loves the golden rule and the Declaration of Independence like him, and who sees the tiger instinct that threatens himself in the malignant public sentiment that exists at the South. I said, just now, that JOHN BROWN is an idealist, but he believes in his ideas to such an extent that he labored to put them all into action. He did not believe in moral suasion, but in putting things through. We in Massachusetts fancy we are free, but it seems that we are somewhat mistaken. We have great population, great wealth, great talent—and yet life and freedom are not safe, because the Judges rely on the forms of law, and do not, like JOHN BROWN, use their eyes to see the sail before the storm. They assume that the United States can protect the prisoner and his witness. The State Judges fear a collision between two belligerents, and cannot find law enough to maintain the sovereignty of the State. At a pinch they are of no more use than idiots. After a thing has been done they may wring their hands at the result, but they had better never been born. A Vermont judge knows he laws protect with their whole power the citizen, and is worth a whole courthouse full of lawyers so idolatrous of forms as to let go the substance. Is any man in Massachusetts so simple as to believe that when a United States Court in Virginia, in these times of excitement, sends into the North for a witness, that it wants him to slaughter and eat? Your *habeas corpus* may be a nuisance by taking away the right reliance of a citizen, and substituting therefor a form. I hope, then, that in addition to our relief of the family of JOHN BROWN, we shall endeavor to relieve all those in whose behalf he suffers, and all those who are in sympathy with him, and not forget to aid him, also, in the best way, by securing freedom and independence in Massachusetts itself. Mr. EMERSON spoke about 23 or 24 minutes.

Mr. ANDREW then said that Mr. EMERSON had not come empty handed, but had brought with him from Concord a contribution of fifty dollars. A Finance Committee was appointed to solicit further subscriptions. The Chairman next introduced WENDELL PHILLIPS, who made the closing address. The meeting throughout was enthusiastic and the speakers were frequently and loudly applauded.

ABOLITION CONVENTION IN KENTUCKY.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 18.

An announcement that the Abolitionists of Kentucky were to hold a State Convention yesterday, in Newport, and that CASSIUS M. CLAY would speak on the occasion, created quite a sensation in certain circles. More than it would otherwise have done but for the late demonstration made upon the *Free South* printing press, and the whole people, or perhaps we ought to say, those opposed to the movement, were on the *qui vive* all the forenoon to know when it was to take place. Some were under the impression that the meeting would be held at the Court-house, and others that it would come off at the late office of the *Free South*, in Taylor-street, and with a knowledge that no place had been appointed, we, in our capacity of reporter, accompanied by ED. AIR, called about 12 o'clock M. at the aforesaid office, where we met Mr. BAILEY, the late publisher of the *Free South* newspaper, who told us that the Convention would not be held in his house, and that if held at all in the city, it would be at the Court-house, which induced us to believe that the whole thing would be a farce.

After dinner we were informed that CASSIUS M. CLAY had come over from Covington, and was then at the house of Mr. BAILEY, and upon that hint we made our way down to the house of that gentleman, where, upon inquiring, we learned the Convention had actually assembled in one of the private rooms of the establishment.

Upon gaining an entrance into the room, we found the number assembled in conclave was rather limited, consisting of some fifteen or twenty persons, the most prominent being C. M. CLAY, W. T. BAILEY, Dr. BLAKEY, Dr. JONES, ABNER WILLIAMS, J. R. WHITEMORE and a Mr. BEATTY, the last from Covington.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of Dr. W. W. JONES as Chairman, and W. S. BAILEY as Secretary. After the Convention was called to order, Mr. CLAY arose and addressed the Chair, introducing the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Republicans of the State of Kentucky, that they reaffirm and stand by the Philadelphia Platform of 1856.

Resolved, That they are in favor of law and order, of State Sovereignty, of National supremacy, of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That they are determinedly opposed to servile insurrection, or illegal interference with Slavery at home or abroad.

Resolved, That they stand by and defend the freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press, and hold Slavery, like all other political institutions, open to the will of the legal majorities, the emanations of Conventions, and the progressive civilization of the age.

Mr. CLAY, after introducing the above resolutions, remarked that he regretted there were so few present upon an occasion of so great importance, though he was glad to find there were some assembled of true manhood and a proper courage in sustaining their principles, and in the defence of Republicanism and the Press. His father was one of the largest slaveholders in the State, and never feared insurrection. In his (Mr. CLAY'S) part of the State the opponents of Republicanism never attempted to interfere with them whenever they met to have an interchange of feeling or an expression of their views. He then read the resolutions.

Dr. BLAKEY, after Mr. CLAY had concluded, took occasion to remark that as for his part he could see nothing in the resolutions that might not meet the views of any Democrat. He stated that he deplored the late demonstrations upon the press of the *Free South*, which was attended with such disastrous results to Mr. BAILEY. He thought it was a political thing, and one that ought to be deprecated by every good citizen. He was pretty strong in his denunciation of the actors in that display of the feelings of the citizens of Newport.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, it was, on motion, agreed that two Senatorial Delegates for the State be elected to attend the National Republican Convention. Messrs. C. M. CLAY and Dr. BLAKEY were, on motion of J. R. WHITEMORE, chosen to fill that position.

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON JOHN BROWN.

CASSIUS M. CLAY spoke at Covington, Ky., Nov. 18, on the subject of the Harper's Ferry rebellion. He desired to tell some of his fellow-Kentuckians that, if they did not mend their manners, they would make a few more Ossawatomies, and attributed the whole outbreak to "nothing but the fruits of the invasion of Kansas by the Pro-Slavery men." He thought that the Democratic party, who drove Old Brown from his plantation, were responsible for the whole outbreak. He said that he wanted it distinctly understood that he was in no way connected with BROWN—he (BROWN) had committed a fearful crime and fearfully would he answer for it, and as much as he condemned those men, more did he condemn those who would take away from him the liberty of speech. He acknowledged that the outbreak at Harper's Ferry fell through on account of the manhood which was wanting in the slaves.

At the commencement of Mr. CLAY'S remarks he mentioned that, on former occasions when he had spoken, he had invited an answer from some member of the Democratic Party, but they failed to appear. He extended the same invitation, and, when he had concluded, Maj. H. C. HARRIS took the stand. He contradicted the charge made by Mr. CLAY that the affair at Harper's Ferry was brought about by the demonstrations made by the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas, and showed, as plain as a nose on a man's face, that, although it was the burden of Mr. CLAY'S song in all his speeches, a negro is a negro, in despite of all the whitewashing that can be done for him.

ONE OF THOSE PERILOUS PEDLERS.

In Bamberg, S. C., last week, a man named T. A. SALVO expressed his belief that Slavery is not a good thing. A Charleston paper says:

"He was arrested, the hair was then shaved from one side of his head, he then received a coat of tar and feathers, was then rode on a rail beyond the limits of the village and turned loose after receiving a lecture. We hope the example made of SALVO will be a warning to all Abolitionists who are traveling through the South in the capacity of piano-tuners, map-sellers and patent medicine venders, to steer clear of Bamberg or they may receive a similar treatment."

The American Sunday School Union have appointed Mr. B. W. Williams, who has been for many years connected with the daily Press of Boston, to labor in Massachusetts, in the cause of Sunday School improvement and extension.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Bell and Bates in Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri—Their Positions and Characters.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

The Tennessee Opposition would unquestionably support Hon. JOHN BELL, as the candidate of the National Opposition, and they have more than strength enough to carry their State for him. Hon. EDWARD BATES, on the same ground, might enlist the vote of Tennessee, as of his own State and Kentucky. Either of these statesmen, on a national platform, might bring out on his side the popular majority of more than half a dozen Slaveholding States. The Southern Opposition, with the coöperation of their Northern brethren, can elect either on Union and National grounds. Their active and reserved forces, under discipline, are ample for all the *feints*, and wiles, and *coup d'états* of sectional partyism. There are indications that all the Oppositionists, in all these parts, will be ready to stand by any candidate of the John Bell or Edward Bates stamp.

The Opposition of Madison County, Ky., have set the ball in motion here. They held a meeting on the 7th, and passed resolutions which are commended by the Louisville *Journal* (in consonance with its more general tone for the past three months) to its "political friends in the State generally." These Madisonians *ignore the Slavery hobbies*. They resolve that they are opposed to misrule, to disunion, to Abolitionism, and to fanaticism in all its forms; that they stand equally aloof from Northern Abolitionists and Southern nullifiers, fear neither and despise both; that the frauds, corruption, extravagance, and general mismanagement of the Buchanier Administration merit universal condemnation; that they hopefully look forward to the day when the General Government will pay some regard to American labor, to the development of the immense agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the American people, to the restoration of those national and "ancient principles taught by WASHINGTON and MADISON, and consecrated in our own age by WEBSTER and CLAY;" and that "in this good object and work the Opposition of Kentucky can count upon the coöperation of their friends in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Missouri, banded together under the gallant leadership of patriots like CRITTENDEN, BELL, BOTTS, RAYNOR, DAVIS and BATES."

EDWARD BATES' position is well known. He has always kept aloof from the party contentions of the times. Like HENRY CLAY, he would never lift a finger to extend Slavery, by Federal means, over one foot of Territory. The Constitution, in his judgment, does recognize the institution outside of slaveholding States. In accordance with the compromises and guarantees of the Constitution, the slave representation, and the other rights of such States, within their respective limits, must be protected so long as they choose to legalize and retain Slavery; and fugitives must be returned to their masters. But slaveholding is entitled to no Federal protection in the Territories in the United States. Congress will never intervene to protect it there. He manifestly regards this question of Slavery as practically no longer before the people. Now and henceforth it is an abstraction. The Territorial policy inaugurated in 1854, if carried out, insures the Territorial settlement of it in all cases. It will be carried out. If the people of a Territory choose to present a Constitution tolerating Slavery, Mr. BATES would, no more than did Mr. CLAY, oppose their admission on that account. The Federal Government, under the Constitution, should protect it where it is, and do nothing to extend it where it is not. It will and can do nothing to extend it. Other subjects, he declares, demand and should absorb the attention of our legislators at Washington.

JOHN BELL, likewise, I learn authoritatively, is set against all this Slavery agitation. He always has been. He avers that the worst enemies to the South are some of the "Democratic" Slavery agitators in the South, and that their charges against the Republican Party are most calumnious. He believes that the great body of Republicans are disposed to waive all sectional issues, and unite with conservatives of every section to put down and do away with "Democratic" agitation and misrule. He would discountenance anything designed to prevent this union. "Congressional protection," to his view, is just as sectional as "Congressional prohibition." Both these dogmas should be resisted by the South. They are, in effect, mere abstractions. The agitation of them breeds mischief, and only mischief, continually. Mr. BELL has always resisted anything looking or tending to this. The Opposition of Tennessee, its organs, leaders and masses, are with him. The Conservative Opposition of the Nation are with him. They will unite, under him, or any trustworthy man, to forward a movement which shall have for its objects, "the restoration of the Government to its original purity, the strengthening of the bonds of Union, and the promotion of those moral and material interests by which alone, as a nation, we can be made prosperous and happy."

There is less of the mere partisan about JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, than almost any public man in the country. His record demonstrates it. This is the general opinion in our midst. The first men at Washington, of all parties and sections, have often acknowledged that no more candid, upright, independent and safe American statesman than the late Senator from Tennessee is now living. As Senator SEWARD said of himself on the 2d of February, 1858, so history will say of JOHN BELL. The historian, with all of Mr. BELL'S records before him, will be "unable to tell whether he belonged to one party or another," for the reason that he "Knew nothing and cared nothing for party, and postponed his own advantage, and the benefit of his political and personal friends, to the great good of his whole country."

A Kentucky friend at my elbow, of Republican party proclivities, says this talk about subordinating partyism to patriotism, is "all gammon," "all nonsense." We agree to disagree. With all respect for my senior "Republican" friends, I think it is fortunate for the country that it contains a few such independents as Mr. BELL. Party spirit, nursed and fanned by party politicians and demagogues, will always have verge and room enough to spread itself, and will always go far enough for the country's good. It is well that some few are not carried away or crazed by this fitful and dangerous fever in our body politic, and stand aloof from the mere party strife of the selfish and contracted—a strife so full of sound and fury, and so often signifying nothing to and for our nation. The Republic frequently needs the service of the few who have the courage, sagacity, and self-command adequate to all the emergencies which spring out of party. They alone can guide the ship of State through the storms and tempests of sectional party hate. Conservatives of the North and the South, the East and the West, now look for counsel and succor to moderate and comprehensive patriots like JOHN BELL and EDWARD BATES. And they will trust Judge DOUGLAS or Gov. SEWARD before another JAMES BUCHANAN. PONTIAC.

VIEWS OF A VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVE.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* publishes the following letter, which comes, it says, "from a gentleman distinguished as having withstood in high positions the waves of Southern sectionalism and aggression:"

RICHMOND, Va, Nov. 12, 1859.

To the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser:

I fear we are rapidly approaching a very dangerous point in our national career. The teachings of Mr. SEWARD are now bearing their legitimate fruit in such scenes as have recently been enacted at Harper's Ferry. The people of the South are deeply excited, because, although the affair is intrinsically of but little importance, it derives great significance from its relations to Northern fanaticism. My impression is, that if the Northern States should now give their indorsement to Mr. SEWARD'S doctrines, by electing him President, the Union will be broken up before the day appointed for his inauguration. The Southern people would regard the simple fact of his election as an admonition that all the influence of the Federal authorities would be wielded, for the purpose of giving practical effect to his abstract opinions; and hence they would proceed, in the interval between his election and inauguration, to take every measure necessary for defence. A confederacy of the slaveholding States would be formed during the Winter of 1860, and before the 4th of March, 1861, the whole country would be in arms. This seems to be the sentiment of the most sober, staid and sedate portion of the community. The election of FREMONT would have been submitted to, because the people attached but little importance to the vague generalities of the Republican Platform. But the election of Mr. SEWARD, with his specific pledges, and the practical illustration, exhibited at Harper's Ferry, of what he means by them, is a very different thing. They will never consent that he shall have the control of the Treasury and Army and Navy of the United States. It may be, therefore, regarded as a "fixed fact" that his election is to be followed by a rupture of the Union and civil war.

Will the North force this dreadful issue on us? I trust not. They have quite as large interests in the continuation of the Union as we have. They must compute the value of those interests. I have never known the public mind in such a condition as it is now in our State. It is perfectly calm, but resolutely determined.

What are we to do? I admit that the Kansas bill was the exciting cause of all the mischief. But that cause has been removed. The North has gained all it wanted under it, and it is now time to banish the subject from our councils.

The only way to do it is to take up some such man as Mr. BATES, of Missouri, or Mr. FILLMORE, of your State. I fear that in the present distempered condition of public opinion, the North would object to the latter. Some indications have been given of a willingness to take Mr. BATES. He would present a fair ground of compromise, and I should think patriotic men of both sections ought to unite on him, or some such man. I have no choice as to *the* man. All I desire is, to have a man who has the will and the power to save the country.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE TERRITORIES.

Rejoinder of Judge Douglas to Judge Black.

The Washington *Constitution*, the central organ of my assailants, contains the Attorney-General's rejoinder. He has lost his temper without sufficient cause. If the lawyers throughout the country are all laughing at him for gravely asserting a series of legal propositions, every one of which has been decided against him by the Supreme Court of the United States, he should remember that it was his own officious conduct that brought him into this unenviable position. The controversy was of his own seeking. I have never commenced or provoked a political controversy with any Democrat; and my invariable rule is to leave all questions of law to the judicial tribunals.

If the Attorney-General did not know what the law was, he should not have attempted a display of learning which he did not possess. If, on the contrary, he did know that the Supreme Court of the United States, and nearly all the State Courts and all foreign tribunals have decided the law to be *precisely the reverse* of what he stated it to be, he should congratulate himself, and feel grateful for his escape with so lenient a punishment. Here is a specimen of the recklessness with which a man sometimes speaks when he allows his wounded pride and the violence of his passions to stifle the promptings of his conscience.

Speaking of my reply, Judge BLACK says:

"There is scarcely a sentence in this whole pamphlet which does not either pronounce an error or else mangle a truth."

This is a medium sample of the style and character of the Attorney-General's rejoinder. Three newspaper columns of disreputable imputations and equivocal disclaimers, nearly every alternate sentence pregnant with offensive innuendoes, and succeeded with apologetic assurances that he did not wish to be understood as saying that the truth had been *intentionally* mangled or the law knowingly misstated. Judge BLACK seems to be under the impression that it is as much a matter of course for an honest man to mangle the truth as for himself to blunder in the law every time he opens his mouth, and that ignorance of both fact and law is sufficient excuse for propounding error and mangling truth. He should remember that neither pompous pretension to great learning in the law beyond what is written in the books, nor the possession of a high office, no matter how worthily or unworthily filled, can justify any gentleman in thrusting himself officiously into a controversy with which he has no connexion, officially or personally, and, without provocation, dealing in wholesale charges and offensive innuendoes, without any specification of the alleged facts, or proof to sustain his unfounded imputations. Had he known me well enough to appreciate the impulses of my heart, he would have known that, if he could have pointed out and established any one error of fact or law in my reply, I would have felt more pride and pleasure in making a prompt correction than in persevering in the wrong when convinced of my error.

When I deemed it my duty, in self-defence, at Wooster, to denounce his misrepresentations of my position, I accompanied the denunciation with distinct specifications and proof to sustain them so satisfactory and conclusive that, although he has since replied twice, in his appendix and rejoinder, he has not ventured to deny any one fact, or question an one specification, nor attempted to relieve himself from the public conviction of having assailed without provocation, a man who had done him no other injury than to find nothing in his previous career particularly worthy of censure or applause. Without further notice of these petty personal matters, which injure those only who indulge in them, let us see how the main points in controversy now stand.

In my reply to Judge BLACK I produced and quoted the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in which the following propositions were solemnly and authoritatively established as the law of the land:

1. That the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation, bounded upon and limited to the range of Territorial laws.

2. That the laws of one state or country can have no force or effect in another *without its consent*, express or implied.

3. That in the absence of any positive rule upon the subject, affirming or denying or restraining the operation of the foreign law or laws of one State or country in their application to another, the Courts will presume the tacit adoption of them by the Government of the place where they are sought to be enforced, unless they are repugnant to its policy or prejudiced to its interests.

The Attorney-General neither admits nor denies the correctness of these propositions, nor does he either admit or deny that the courts have so decided. To admit their correctness would necessarily involve an abandonment of his position, and a confession that he had been wrong from the beginning. To deny them would bring him in direct conflict with the authority of the Court and expose him to an inevitable conviction by the record. Forced into this dilemma, and impaled between these alternatives, either of which is fatal to his reputation as a lawyer, the Attorney-General passes in silence by the decisions of the Court which I brought to his notice, and reasserts his original position with the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, as delivered by Chief-Justice TANEY, in the case of the Bank of Augusta *vs.* Earle, which I have quoted in my reply, with a reference to volume and page, 13th Peters, 519.

Judge BLACK asserts that "a right of property, a private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the mere removal of the parties to another country, unless the law of that country be in direct conflict with it;" and that such right "depends on the law of the place where he came from, and *depends on that alone*."

The doctrine of the Court is that the law of one State or country can have no force or effect in another without its consent or tacit adoption, and that its validity depends upon such "consent or tacit adoption," and *upon that alone*, and *not* upon the authority of the State or country from which the party removed. Here is a radical, irreconcilable difference of opinion between Judge BLACK and the Supreme Court of the United States.

I brought this difference of opinion to the notice of Judge BLACK in my reply, and, in view of it, commended to his consideration, in respectful terms, the following words of wisdom from his own pen:

"In former times a question of constitutional law once decided by the Supreme Court was regarded as settled by all *except that little band of ribald infidels, who met periodically at Boston to blaspheme the religion and plot rebellion against the laws of the country!*"

Judge BLACK has not attempted to reconcile his opinion with the decision of the Court. No man in his senses can fail to perceive that if the Court is right, Judge BLACK is inevitably wrong. Although the whole legal controversy between Judge BLACK and myself turns on this one point, I did not choose, in my reply, to offset my individual opinion against his, or to bring the two into comparison. As the question at issue could only be determined by authority, I said:

"Of course I express no opinion of my own, since I make it a rule to acquiesce in the decisions of the Courts upon all legal questions.

And, again, in concluding what I had to say on the legal points at issue, I added:

"I shall say that I have said, and have been content to assume the law to be as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, without presuming that my individual opinion would either strengthen or invalidate their decisions."

If Judge BLACK could reconcile it with his dignity and sense of duty to act on the same assumption, there could be no controversy between him and me in regard to the law of the case. According to the doctrine of the Court, a white man, with a negro wife and mulatto children, under a marriage lawful in Massachusetts, on removal into a Territory, could not maintain that interesting "private relation," under the laws of Massachusetts, without the consent or tacit adoption of the Massachusetts law by the Territorial Government. On the contrary, if Judge BLACK'S view of the axiomatic principle of public law be correct, this disgusting and demoralizing system of amalgamation may be introduced and maintained in the Territories under the law of Massachusetts, in defiance of the wishes of the people and in contempt of all territorial authority, until they "get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State Government in their hands." It is true that Judge BLACK limits this right to those places where there is no law "in direct conflict with it;" but he also says, in the same pamphlet, that the Territories "have no attribute or sovereignty about them," and, therefore, are incapable of making any law in conflict with this "private relation" which is lawful in Massachusetts.

According to the doctrine of the Court, a Turk with thirteen wives, under a marriage lawful in his own country, could not move into the Territories of the United States with his family, and maintain his marital rights under the laws of Turkey without the consent or tacit adoption of the Turkish law by the Territorial Government.

In accordance with the Black doctrine, (I use the term for convenience and with entire respect,) polygamy may be introduced into all the Territories, maintained under the laws of Turkey, "until the people of the Territory get a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State Government into their hands," with competent authority to make laws in conflict with this "private relation."

According to the doctrine of the Court, the peddler with his clocks, the liquor-dealer with his whiskies, the merchant with his goods, and the master with his slaves, on removal to a Territory, cannot hold, protect, or sell their property under the laws of the States whence they came, respectively, without the consent or tacit adoption of those laws by the Territorial Government.

According to the Black doctrine, however, any one person, black or white, from any State of the Union, and from any country upon the globe, may remove with him him the law of the State or country whence he came for the protection of any "right of property, private relation, condition or status, lawfully existing in such State or country," without the consent and in defiance of the authority of the Territorial Government, and maintain the same "until they get a constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State government in their hands."

This is the distinct issue between Judge BLACK and the Supreme Court of the United States. It is not an issue between the Attorney-General and myself, for in the beginning of the controversy I announced my purpose "to assume the law to be as decided by the Court, without presuming that my individual opinion would either strengthen or invalidate their decisions."

This brings me to consider the third proposition established by the Court in the cases which I quoted in my reply.

Under the application of this rule to the Territories, it necessarily follows that "a right of property, a private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the mere removal of the parties to a [Territory,] unless the law of that [Territory] be in direct conflict with it." If, then, it be true, as asserted by Judge BLACK, that "IT IS PRECISELY SO *with the status of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another*"—that the master's right to his slaves, under the State whence he came, is governed by the same rule as the right of the Turk to his wives under the law of his country, and the right of a white man to his negro wife under the law of Massachusetts; and, as every other "right of property" and "private relation," it follows of necessity that, in the absence of any positive rule upon the subject in the Territory, affirming or denying or restraining the operation of these several laws which the immigrants have brought into the Territory with them, the judicial tribunals will *presume the tacit adoption of them by the territorial government*, unless they are repugnant to its policy or prejudicial to its interests. But still it must be remembered that, when thus "adopted by the territorial government," according to the presumption of the court, *their validity in that Territory depends upon such adoption*, and that alone, and *not* upon the authority or sovereignty of the State or country where they originated. Herein consists the palpable, fundamental error of Judge BLACK, which I pointed out to him in my reply, and established it beyond incredulity or cavil by the decision of the Supreme Court. Is it possible that he could not see the error when pointed out to him? Or does he not consider the Supreme Court of the United States competent authority to determine the rule of the law upon the subject?

If his doctrine be sound, he cannot escape the conclusion that polygamy, and the amalgamation of the black and white races by marriage, and every other private relation lawfully existing in any State or country," in or out of Christendom, no matter how revolting or debasing, may be introduced into the Territories in defiance of all territorial authority, and maintained there under the laws of the State or country whence the parties came, until the people of the Territory "get a constitutional convention or the machinery of a State Government into their hands." The limitation, and the only one which he admits on this right, to wit: that it exists in every country and place on earth, "*unless the law of that country be in direct conflict with it*," is annulled and swept away in the Territories by his other position, that "they have no attribute of sovereignty about them," and are incapable of enacting any law "in direct conflict with" "a right of property, a private relation, condition or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country." To show that there is no possibility of my misunderstanding him or misrepresenting him in this respect, it is only necessary to remind the reader that Judge BLACK illustrates his proposition by referring to the fact that marriages lawful in the country where they occurred are deemed lawful in all others; and that children who were legitimate where born, are deemed legitimate wherever they go; and then adds, that "it is precisely so with the *status* of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another." He places the question of Slavery in the same category with marriage and every other "private relation," and insists that they all depend upon the same rule: that whatever may be the rights of the one in the Territories, "it is precisely so" in respect to the others, and that all of them are alike beyond the reach and control of the Territorial Government, and must remain unchanged under the laws of the State or country whence the parties came until the people of the Territories are permitted by Congress to assume the functions of sovereign States. Therefore, his denial of the right of a Territorial Legislature to enact a law in direct conflict with the law of Slavery in the State whence the master came with his slave involves a like denial of the right of the Territorial Legislature to pass a law in conflict with the law of marriage in Massachusetts or in Turkey, whence the white man emigrated with his black wife and mulatto children, or the Turk with his dozen wives and as many children by each. The ground upon which he places his denial of the right of a Territorial Legislature to make laws upon the subject of Slavery, marriage and every "right of property, private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country," if tenable, precludes the possibility of making laws upon any rightful subject of legislation whatsoever. He places it upon the ground that to legislate upon these subjects involves the exercise of sovereign power, and asserts that the Territories "have no attributes of sovereignty about them." I have never doubted that it did require the exercise of sovereign power to legislate upon the subjects referred to, or upon any other subject. I went so far in my "reply" as to quote from the opinion of the Supreme Court by Chief Justice MARSHALL, that "all legislative powers appertain to sovereignty." Since Judge Black insists that the Territories "have no attribute of sovereignty," and, consequently, no legislative powers, no man who indorses his position can for an instant contend that the Territorial Legislature can make any law in conflict with polygamy, or the amalgamation of the black and white races by marriage, or any other "private relation lawfully existing in another State or country" whence the parties came to the Territory. The conclusion, therefore, is inevitable that, according to the doctrine of Judge BLACK, and all who agree with him, Slavery, polygamy, amalgamation of the black and white races by marriage, every "right of property, private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country," all stand on the same footing, and are governed by the same rules, and may be introduced into the Territories of the United States in defiance of all territorial authority, and maintained there under the laws of the State or country whence the parties came, respectively, "until the people of the Territories shall get a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State Government into their hands."

Having ascertained how he establishes all of these institutions, rights, and private relations in the Territories, in opposition to the wishes of the people, and beyond the power of the Territorial government to restrain, regulate, or control the same, let us next inquire how and by what means he proposes to *protect the rights* which he asserts to exist? It is worse than mockery to congratulate a man upon the possession of a right while you deny him all the remedies which are essential to its enjoyment. A right without a remedy is a burden—a useless, worthless thing. Judge BLACK denies, in his rejoinder, that he ever *said* that the people of the Territories had a right to their property *without a remedy*. Hear him:

"I never said that an immigrant to a Territory had a right to his property *without a remedy*; but I admit that he must look for his remedy to the law of his new domicil."

A technical denial, with a mental reservation, for the purpose of making the public believe, without exactly saying it, what is not true, is unworthy of the Attorney-General of the United States. He probably never did say, in those precise words, "that an immigrant to a Territory had a right to his property without a remedy," but he has promulgated a doctrine, and labored hard to sustain it, which, if true, leads inevitably to that precise result. Is it not so? It will be recollected that, in his Appendix, he indignantly repudiates the "absurd inference," which the public had drawn from his pamphlet, that the courts could or should afford any protection to slave property in the Territories, by the application of those judicial remedies which lawfully existed in the States whence the master removed. Repudiating the doctrine that Congress shall or can intervene for the protection of slaves or any other property in the Territories; denying that the Territories have any power to legislate upon the subject, for the reason that "they have no attribute of sovereignty about them," and rejecting the "absurd inference" that any judicial remedies lawfully existing in another State or country can be lawfully or properly employed for the protection of property in the Territories, what possible REMEDY is there—what remedy can there be—for the violation of this right of property? If there be a remedy, it is to be presumed that the Attorney-General of the United States, as the highest law officer in the Government, is able to tell us what it is, where it is to be found, and how it is to be employed. Having employed two months of his valuable time, to the entire exclusion of less important although official duties, in the preparation of three pamphlets for the purpose of establishing this important "right," and having, unluckily, used such arguments and enforced such rules of law in support of the right as precludes the possibility of there being any lawful remedy for the violation of such right, I took the liberty in my "reply" of calling the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that, if his doctrine was sound, he had established "A RIGHT WITHOUT A REMEDY." In his rejoinder he denies that HE *ever said so!* Is this such an answer as the public have a right to expect from the Attorney-General to an objection urged in good faith, and which, if well taken, is fatal to his entire position? Can any doctrine be sound which establishes a legal right, and, at the same time, precludes the possibility of a legal remedy for its violation? He says further:

"If it shall ever come to that, Mr. DOUGLAS may rest assured that a remedy will be found. No Government can possibly exist which will allow the right of property to go unprotected; much less can it suffer such a right to be exposed to unfriendly legislation."

I am asked to have faith in the word of the Attorney-General "that a remedy will be found." If he is unable to tell where its remedy is, upon whom shall we rely to find it? If the Attorney-General of the United States does not know of any lawful remedy, what authority has he for the assurance that one will be found? If he does know, is he not bound, as a patriotic citizen and a high public functionary, to tell, when he assures us that "no Government can possibly exist which will allow the right of property to go unprotected?" So it seems that the very existence of the Government depends upon the discovery of a remedy for the protection of property in the Territories, which, we are told, Congress cannot furnish, which the Territorial Legislature cannot enact, which "the axiomatic principle of public law" does not supply, and which the judicial tribunals cannot apply in pursuance of any known law, but which, thanks to the Attorney-General for the consoling assurance, will certainly be found! It is fairly possible that the polygamist with his multiplicity of wives, and the amalgamationist with his hybrid family, and all others who hold similar "private relations," would be able to enjoy and maintain their domestic rights in the Territories without any "judicial remedies," inasmuch as their rights are all founded on a *voluntary arrangement*, which was entered into by the free consent of all the parties, and is supposed to be cemented and consecrated by mutual affection. But it is entirely different with the right of a master to his slave, which is founded upon an *involuntary arrangement*, and can only be enforced by municipal law subjecting the will of the slave to the authority of the master, and compelling implicit obedience to his lawful commands. For this reason it has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that "the state of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation, founded upon and limited to the range of Territorial laws." How, then, can slave property be protected in the Territories? According to the doctrine of Judge BLACK it is not possible to furnish it any legal protection, either by the action of Congress or by territorial legislation, or by the application of "judicial remedies" from other States, or in any other mode nown to any law which the Attorney-General has yet been able to discover, notwithstanding his assurance that a remedy will be found.

By the doctrine of the Supreme Court, however, as I understand it, the laws of other States and countries may prevail and be enforced in the Territories *by the consent* of the Territorial Government, express or implied; and the Territorial Legislature may pass all laws and provide all remedies necessary to the full enjoyment and protection of slave property, and every other "right of property, private relation, condition or *status*," as thoroughly and completely as any State Legislature. In the organic act of each of our Territories Congress has recognized the right of the Legislature to exercise "legislative power" over "all rightful subjects of legislation," as fully and completely as the Legislature of any State can exercise the same powers, and subject to no other limitations and restrictions than that imposed on all the States, to wit: that their legislation must be "consistent with the Constitution of the United States."

But if it be true, as contended by Judge BLACK, that the Territories cannot legislate upon the subject of Slavery, or any other right of property, private relation, condition, or *status*, lawfully existing in another State or country, it necessarily results that the Territorial Legislature cannot adopt the laws of other States or countries for the protection of such rights and institutions, and consequently that the courts cannot *presume* the tacit adoption of such laws by the Territorial Government in the absence of any power to adopt them. Here, again, we see that the doctrine of Judge BLACK, if it does not conclusively establish a right without the possibility of a remedy, is certainly equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso in its practical results, so far as the institution of Slavery is concerned. I demonstrated this proposition to him in my "reply" so conclusively that he did not venture to deny it, much less attempt to answer the argument in his "rejoinder."

I do not deem it necessary to notice in detail the many strange and unaccountable misrepresentations in his "rejoinder" of the matters of fact and law set forth in my "reply," to which he was professing to respond. One or two instances will suffice as specimens of the manner in which the Attorney-General is in the habit of disposing of authorities which stand as insuperable obstacles in the path of his argument. In my "reply" I quoted the following paragraph from Judge STORY'S *Conflict of Laws* to show that he, at least, thought the law was precisely the reverse of what Judge BLACK supposed it to be:

"There is a uniformity of opinion among foreign jurists and foreign tribunals in giving no effect to the state of slavery of a party, whatever it may have been in the country of his birth, or that in which he had been previously domiciled, *unless it is also recognized by the laws of the country of his actual domicil*, and where he is found, and it is sought to be enforced. [After citing various authorities, Judge STORY proceeds:] In Scotland the like doctrine has been solemnly adjudged. The tribunals of France have adopted the same rule, even in relation to slaves coming from and belonging to their own colonies. This is also the undisputed law of England."

Now for Judge BLACK'S reply to these passages from Judge STORY:

"These passages (will the reader believe it?) merely show that a slave becomes free when taken to a country *where Slavery is not tolerated by law!*" Substituting the words "not *tolerated* by law" for the words "unless it is also *recognized* by law," Judge BLACK reverses Judge STORY'S meaning, and makes that learned jurist declare the law to be *precisely the reverse* of what Judge STORY stated it to be! "*Will the reader believe it!*" Not content with changing the language and reversing the meaning, and citing it, in its altered form, as evidence that I had misapplied the quotation, the Attorney-General has the audacity to exclaim in parenthesis, for the purpose of giving greater emphasis to his allegation, "Will the reader believe it?" Judge BLACK cannot avoid the responsibility which justly attaches to such conduct by the pretence that Slavery was prohibited by law in Scotland, England and France, for the reason that the reports of the cases show that the laws of those countries were *silent* upon the subject, and that the decisions were made upon the distinct ground that there was no law *recognizing* Slavery, and *not* upon the ground that it was prohibited by law. Nor can Judge BLACK'S mode of treating the quotation which I made from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Prigg *vs.* the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the direct and precise point in issue, be considered scarcely less reprehensible in the eyes of all honorable men. What he says, and all he says, in regard to that decision is as follows:

"The quotation from the opinion of the Supreme Court, in Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, is made with the same rashness and with no nearer approach to the point. The public will doubtless be somewhat surprised by Judge DOUGLAS' unique mode of dealing with books. For myself I am inexpressibly amazed at it. I have no right to suppose that he intended to insult the intelligence of his readers, or to impose upon their ignorance, by making a parade of learning and research which he did not possess. But how shall we account for quotations like those? I am obliged to leave the riddle unread."

My "mode of dealing with books," *by quoting them truthfully, without changing the language or perverting the meaning*, is "unique" in the estimation of Judge BLACK. He thinks "the public will

Territories may exercise legislative powers over all rightful subjects of legislation pertaining to life, liberty and property, was made as an expedient to avoid the odium of advocating a right without a remedy, by showing that the Territorial Legislatures might lawfully and rightfully pass all laws and prescribe all judicial remedies necessary for the protection of property of every description, Slavery included. The declaration that it is an insult to the American people to suppose that the people of the Territories, when left free to manage their own affairs in their own way, would be guilty of "legislative robbery," would confiscate private property, seize it in mere spite, &c., was deemed a necessary expedient for the purpose of proving that the people might safely be trusted to furnish the protection and provide the remedies without which slaves could not be held and Slave property protected in the Territories under the laws of other States.

I shall not reopen the discussion of the Dred Scott decision, but rest that part of the case upon a few extracts from a pamphlet recently published by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON. It will be remembered that Mr. JOHNSON was the leading counsel in the argument (on what is sometimes called the Southern side) of the Dred Scott case, and that his argument became the basis upon which the opinion of the Court rests. It may be presumed, therefore, that he has some knowledge of the points argued and decided in that case. Although Mr. JOHNSON's pamphlet was published, circulated, and for sale in this city some days before the publication of Judge BLACK's rejoinder, he has not ventured to take any other notice of it than a scurrilous attack in his organ, where he is known to be in the habit of praising himself and his own productions, and assailing and belittling his adversaries.

With these extracts from Mr. JOHNSON's unanswerable argument I shall close all I have to say for the present in relation to Judge BLACK:

"It has, however, been thought, and this too by gentlemen of unquestionable ability, that the Supreme Court, in the case so often referred to, (the Dred Scott case,) has decided that such power does not reside in a Territorial Government. This, it is submitted, is a misconception of the decision. The single question before the Court in this connection was, whether Congress possesses the power to prohibit the introduction of slave property into a Territory? In ruling it adversely, the Court does not say or intimate that such property in a Territory has no other safeguards, or that the owner is entitled to any further protection in its enjoyment than exists in regard to other kinds of property. A sentence or two from the opinion of the Chief-Justice will, it is believed, make this plain." * * * * * * *

"This being obviously the doctrine of the court, it necessarily follows that whatever a constitutional government can do in regard to any other kind of property, it can do in regard to this. If any other kind may be excluded, this may be excluded; if any other kind may be more or less, or not at all, protected by legislation, the same is true as to this; if any other, after its legal introduction, can be, upon public grounds, excluded or abolished, it is also the case as to this. It is but sameness, identity of title and protection, which the court maintains, not inferiority or paramount—that all stand on the same footing, liable alike to the same restrictions and limitations, and entitled to the same guarantees. What is there in this species of property to exempt it from territorial legistive power? What is their to make it the peculiar ad single cuty of such a power to legislate for its admission or protection? If it be property, and, as such, or otherwise embraced by constitutional guarantees, it must share the condition of all other property, and, therefore, be subject to the legislative power. If this is not true, the territorial State would be almost without laws—be one of nature. The peace and prosperity of the people depend upon laws defining and regulating property. Without such a power property itself would be lost to a great degree out of the pale of protection. But if the power exists, it must depend upon those who possess it how they will, in any particular case, exert it, or whether they will exert it at all. These must rest with their intelligence and sense of duty. Congress has no power but to recognize the Territorial Government—a power which is their for the same reason that it proves the power in the first instance to create it. Nor can it be properly said that the authority thus contended for exists upon the assumption that sovereignty 'resides with such a people.' If by sovereignty is here meant an absolute and paramount power over all other power, it certainly is not possessed. But if it is used in a restricted sense, as involving only the power to do the things supposed, when legislative power is granted to them in relation to their own internal concerns, subject to the prohibition to be found in the Constitution, and which, in the language of the Court in another passage of the opinion, in some instances 'it would be more advisable to commit' to them, as being the most 'competent to determine what was best for their own interests,' then certainly such sovereignty is theirs. And this, and this only, is the sovereignty contended for by Judge DOUGLAS in his article in *Harper*." * * * * * * *

"As has been seen, this doctrine is not only not inconsistent with the opinion of the Supreme Court, *but maintained by its principles*."

Turning from Judge BLACK to Dr. GWIN, it is but respectful to say a few words upon his letter, which illuminated the columns of the central organ of my assailants the day previous to Judge BLACK's rejoinder. The identity of language, thought and style which pervades the two productions, while rejecting the idea that they could have been written with the same pen, furnishes conclusive evidence that great men will think alike when in the same pen. For example—

Dr. GWIN says:

"*The difference* BETWEEN MR. DOUGLAS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, sustained by this decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, *is this*," &c., &c.

Judge BLACK says:

"*The whole dispute* (as far as it is a doctrinal dispute) BETWEEN MR. DOUGLAS AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY *lies substantially in these two propositions*," &c., &c.

This coincidence, without wearying the reader with other examples, will suffice to show the unity of purpose and harmony of design with which my assailants pursue me. To separate "Mr. DOUGLAS" from the "Democratic Party" seems to be the patriotic end to which they all aim. They may as well make up their minds to believe, if they have not already been convinced of the fact by the bitter experience of the last two years, that *the thing cannot be done*.

I gave them notice, at the initial point of this crusade, that no man or set of men on earth, save one, could separate me from the Democratic Party; and as I was that one, and the only one who had the power, I did not intend to do it myself nor permit it to be done by others!

NOTE BY JUDGE DOUGLAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1859.

On Monday, Nov. 7, I devoted the greater portion of my time, as I had done for the two or three preceding days, to preparing a rejoinder to that of Judge BLACK, then just published. During that time I had been suffering intensely with inflammatory rheumatism, which had confined me to my couch and rendered me incapable of writing. Suddenly, however, my disease changed into a regular attack of bilious fever, from which moment I have not been able to write a line or to read or revise a word I had previously written. Being now satisfied, after the lapse of ten days, that I will not be able within a reasonable period to complete my rejoinder, I have determined to authorize my friend, Mr. SHERIDAN, to publish the foregoing unfinished pages, without revision, alteration, or the omission of a word.

I had particularly desired to refer to the record in the case of CHASE's amendment for the purpose of showing conclusively that, if Dr. GWIN had published the entire record, instead of omitting half of it, he would have conveyed to the public an impression directly the reverse of that he attempted to produce by publishing one-half and suppressing the other. In regard to the amendment of Mr. TRUMBULL, cited also by Dr. GWIN, the same proposition is true, and would have been proven by the record. I am too feeble, however, to add more. Here let the controversy close for the present, and perhaps forever.

Post-Office Robberies.

SCREENING A MAIL-ROBBER—ARREST FOR A CRIME COMMITTED TWO YEARS AGO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has a letter from Cambridge City, Ind., dated Nov. 16, which develops a curious history of depredations upon the mails. The writer says:

From present indications, it appears that one of our fast young men is, at last, to get his deserts and justice to be rewarded by an examination, *at least*, of grave charges against him. About two years ago it was discovered that depredations were being made upon the mail by some one in this locality, and the attention of special mail agent GARVER was called to the fact. After some time the offender was detected by a decoy letter, containing some counterfeit notes, being placed in the Post-office, I think, at Rushville, and followed by GARVER to the different offices through which it must pass, until it would reach the train on the Indiana Central Railway—the letter being examined after it passed each office. When the mail left the office here, and before it was put upon the cars, it was discovered that the decoy was missing, and steps were immediately taken to ascertain who had committed the robbery, which resulted in finding, that CHARLES HOYT RAYMOND, a deputy in the office, and son of the Postmaster, had passed one of the bills at some kind of a concert, then in this place, and on being confronted with Mr. GARVER, the balance of the money which the decoy had contained, was found upon his person, or in the hands of some grocery-keeper—the writer has forgotten which. As soon as the affair was known, steps were taken to put the office in other hands, which was done, I believe, by Mr. RAYMOND retiring in that gentlemanly way of resigning the same. But notwithstanding the offence was so flagrant, no arrest was made, and the affair has lain almost dormant until this morning, when, I am told, the offender was arrested and taken before the United States Commissioner, at Indianapolis, to answer.

It will appear strange to your readers why the affair has never been noticed; and more strange still, when they know that there are about half a dozen of public journalists in the county; but there appeared to be a studied determination to keep the matter still.

When it was known where the leaky place was, quite a number of demands were made for restitution of "funds" lost, and every means was brought into requisition to keep the "gent" from the officers. He was sent to Tennessee, and kept there for some time; but for the last eight or nine months has been one of the *bon ton* of our city. Among those most prominent in assisting to keep the laws from being enforced, was LUPE DEVELIN, of this place, who acted the part of overseer in the matter, and who reimbursed those who had been unfortunate, and we are told that on an application made some time after, he declined, saying that he had already *paid five hundred dollars*, and would pay no more. Among those who received their "money back," was Mr. JACOB NEWKIRK, of Fayette County, who had lost thirty dollars out of a letter.

While our community was aware that every step would be taken to shield the young man, no one thought that the party would allow the laws to be trampled upon, notwithstanding the family were considered the pillars of Democracy in old Wayne. And now, after so long a time, it appears the matter is to undergo an investigation. Whether sham or real, it is hard to tell, but I think sham.

DEATH AT A MERRYMAKING.—JOHN REED, of Liberty, Ohio, aged 13 years, died Nov. 8, of an injury received on the previous evening, at a corn husking. At the close of the husking, the young folks engaged in a wrestling match, and while two were thus engaged, the one threw the other around, so that his feet struck the deceased, who was standing by, in the abdomen, causing his death the following day. He lived about seventeen hours after the injury was received.

LAW REPORTS.

A VETERAN LAW SUIT.

A Case Left Over by the Last Generation.

Joseph J. West and James D. Oliver vs. *Chas. Cartlidge and John Horspool.*—This is a case which clearly illustrates the uncertainty of the law, while it shows the great age which litigation sometimes attains. The parties to the action are such as may be called excellent clients, as will appear when it is stated that they have kept up for twenty years a litigation which originally involved only $850, and in doing so have paid to counsel and other officials many times the sum in dispute.

In August, 1836, Charles J. Gaylor, who had an extensive establishment for the manufacture of "iron chests," safes, &c., in Anthony-street, rented the premises No. 102 Water-street, of West & Oliver, the plaintiffs in this action, to be used as a store or sale dépôt for that species of wares. The rent of the store was to be $1,000 per annum, which appears to have been punctually paid up to May, 1838, during which and the preceding year, Mr. Gaylor became much embarrassed in his business, borrowed much and mortgaged all his property. One George Ehninger, a gentleman of considerable property, became his friend and financial aid, and advanced something over $17,000, with which to conduct and continue Gaylor's business, and pay off his liabilities. The advances of Mr. Ehninger, however, began as early as 1836, the year in which the store was rented, and subsequently Charles Cartlidge, one of the defendants, also advanced for Gaylor's benefit, the sum of $9,000 and over. Some time after the advances of Cartlidge, Gaylor's affairs became convulsed, and he was driven into an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Accordingly, on the 21st of July, 1837, he made an assignment to the defendants, in which Ehninger and Cartlidge were made preferred creditors to the extent of their advances, in all about $26,000. As Ehninger had a mortgage on all of Gaylor's property, and as it was proposed to include in the assignment certain real estate so encumbered, in Water and Rivington streets, he was consulted relative to the step about to be taken, and it has ever since been claimed by the defendants that he verbally consented to the assignment, and agreed to join in it and cancel his mortgage, provided he should be made first preferred creditor as proposed. However, Ehninger refused to execute the assignment on his part after it had been drawn up and signed and sealed by Gaylor and the defendants. The defendants thereupon, as they allege, gave up the idea of an assignment, supposing that as Ehninger would not join in it it was void. It was not, therefore, ever delivered to them by Gaylor, as they aver, and the question of assignment was thought no more of, Gaylor going on with his business as always before without the interference or supervision of the defendants.

Meanwhile Gaylor failed to pay his rent after May 1, 1838, and when it had amounted to the sum of $850, the plaintiffs brought their action before Judge Ingraham, (then sitting in the Common Pleas,) against the defendants as assignees of Gaylor. The case was brought on for trial in September, 1840, and upon the facts appearing, the Court granted a nonsuit against the plaintiffs.

Not willing to rest here, the plaintiffs brought action in the circuit of the Supreme Court, which was tried in August, 1842, before Justice Kent, which resulted in their favor, they getting a verdict for $850, together with $250 allowance for costs. Upon this trial the defence was that there was actually no assignment made to the defendants by Gaylor; that the assignment was never delivered, and that the defendants never acted under it, having never entered upon the duty of winding up Gaylor's affairs, or taken possession of the premises for the rent of which the action was brought. Gaylor was put upon the stand, and testified for the defendants that after the instrument was drawn up, intended for an assignment, he proceeded to manufacture and sell his wares the same as he always had done, and that he applied most of the proceeds of his business to the payment of his liabilities under mortgage to Ehninger. Ehninger testified that he had so received $9,000 or $10,000. The Court, however, instructed the Jury that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover; that the defendants had accepted a position of trust under their solemn seals, and should therefore be held liable; that by a proper construction of the assignment, it conveyed to the defendants the term for which Gaylor leased, and thus rendered them liable under the lease. The defendants, by their counsel, excepted to the charge, and objected, that as the action was brought on an "account stated"—a promise to pay—it must be made to appear that the defendants had promised to pay the rent out of their own funds, before the plaintiffs could recover against them, they having never acted as assignees.

The case was then carried up on appeal, when Mr. Justice COWEN delivered the opinion of the Court, and affirmed in all respects the ruling of the Court below, *which was the unanimous opinion of the Court*. Appeal was then taken by the defendants to the late Court for the "Correction of Errors," &c. After argument the decision of the Supreme Court was *unanimously reversed*.

The matter then rested for some time, when the plaintiffs, believing that under the opinion of the Court of Errors they should not be able to recover against the defendants, in an action upon "account stated" alone, without setting forth the assignment, again, in 1848, applied to the Court of Errors for leave to amend their pleadings. The application was granted upon payment of all costs, and the pleadings were so amended as to include the assignment. Under this form of pleadings the action was now again brought on for trial before Justice MULLEN, at the Circuit, and consumed nearly all of the past week.

The Court in this instance charged the jury that unless they were satisfied that the assignment was a *bona fide* instrument, and was delivered to the defendants, and acted upon accordingly, the plaintiffs could not recover. After some hours' absence the jury could not agree, and were discharged, standing six for the plaintiffs and six for the defendants. Thus the case now stands, unprejudiced by the last jury, just where it began twenty years ago, and the prospect for a final adjudication is much less favorable than then. Since the commencement of the action many of the most eminent counsel of the Bar of the City have been retained in it, a number of whom are now dead. Among these are E. H. Sanford, (lost with the *Arctic*,) J. H. Maher, (who first brought the action for the plaintiffs,) and Judge Paine, who was the first retained by the defence. Mr. O'Conor is the first counsel originally retained who now appears.

What is singular is that all of the parties to the action are still alive, and testify with as much vigor and earnestness as though it were the first trial. They are now represented by Messrs. M. Porter and William Curtis Noyes for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. T. E. Stewart and Charles O'Conor for the defendants.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS.

MULLEN, J.—*Everett* vs. *Milliman.*—Motion to open default granted, with $10 costs.

Livingston vs. *Larkey.*—Motion granted, on conditions named in opinion.

Hovy vs. *Bird.*—Motion granted.

Petition of Sturges.—Order to be entered directing Harris, the receiver, out of the funds in his hands, to pay the taxes for the years 1857, 1858 and 1859, on the premises mentioned in the order appointing him, and out of said fund to pay $10 costs of this motion.

Finegan vs. *Lee.*—Motion to dissolve injunction as to defendant, Lee, granted with costs, and the undertaking given ordered to be delivered to him for prosecution.

Same vs. *Same.*—Motion for a discovery denied, but without costs.

Boker et al. vs. *Woodhull.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Parker vs. *Farman.*—Default opened, and the judgment and execution to stand, and permit the defendant to litigate on payment of $10 costs of this motion. The cause to be referred to Isaac Dayton, Esq., to hear and determine the same on three days' notice.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.

Janin vs. *Gray.*—Order modified. No costs of this appeal to either party.

SUPERIOR COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

PIERREPONT, J.—*Seely* vs. *Seely.*—This cause must proceed to trial on Monday, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Buffalo Ejectment Suit.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE NELSON, NOV. 19.

Snelling vs. *Williams.*—The plaintiffs in this case, involving title to a large tract of land in the City of Buffalo, closed their testimony this morning, and the case of the defendants was opened. The opening argument was made by MR. GANSON, of Buffalo.

Court Calendar—MONDAY, Nov. 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 73, 80, 82, 96, 59, 69, 114, 86, 61, 115, 103, 81, 85, 107, 111, 112, 71, 113, 60, 63, 104, 116.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Unenumerated numbers on September Calendar: Nos. 14, 78, 82, 83, 84. Non-enumerated on September Calendar: Nos 2, 47, 49, 50, 65, 70, 71, 13, 32, 33. Non-enumerated motions on November Calendar: Nos. 1 to 29 inclusive.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 825, 2339, 9, 265, 2269, 2390, 2401, 2403, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 1881, 953, 2067, 1, 2161. *Part II.*—Nos. 2730, 2664, 2536, 2762, 2766, 2768, 2770, 2772, 2775, 2778, 2780, 2782, 2784, 244, 2540, 2642, 2702, 2698, 2, 1170, 1368, 1982, 2632, 2154, 2724.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 537, 463, 519, 953, 265, 679, 431, 697, 701, 703, 705, 711, 713, 714, 715, 487, 309, 223, 649, 135, 469. *Part II.*—Nos. 566, 478, 448, 498, 550, 486, 545, 194, 568, 570, 572, 452, 368, 369, 2.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. same as Friday. *Part II.*—Nos. same as Friday, and Nos. 1487, 1190, 1426.

The Yacht Wanderer.

HOW THE YACHT ESCAPED—LAMAR'S CHASE.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, Nov. 19.

We are permitted to copy part of a letter to one of our citizens, from a reliable source, which throws a new light upon the supposed stealthy escape of the *Wanderer*, and strongly squints to the connivance of the Government officials in such escape. We would call the attention of the authorities at Washington to the statements contained in the letter, with the suggestion that some inquiry into the conduct of the commander of the revenue cutter stationed at Savannah, and of the Federal officers of that city, may be required in the faithful and vigorous inforcement of the laws of the land:

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 7, 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR: I send you a few lines to let you know how things are done here. I see accounts in the Northern Press of the running away of the notorious yacht *Wanderer*, by Capt. MARTIN *alias* Capt. Patten. Now, in truth, this is all gammon. I was myself a witness of all her doings before she sailed, and was on board of her several times while she was loading, or I should have said, taking in her stores. *This was done openly, in broad daylight—hundreds of citizens looking on.* All her stores came through the cotton press, *which belongs to the owner of the yacht.* It seems strange that the revenue cutter should have watched her for two months, while she was lying up, with no sails bent and no stores aboard, but, as soon as she had shipped her stores and had her sails bent, and was hauled out into the river, that the cutter should have had business which required her to put to sea, and that, upon her disappearance, the yacht should have got under weigh, and left the port. To show the openness of the whole proceeding, I would state that *the yacht was shipping hands over a week before she sailed, giving them twenty dollars a month, and four dollars a head for every negro they land safe.* All the fuss they make about the Captain's carrying off the shipping-master and his runner is all in my eye. The latter has a boat, and carries sailors down to the ships that load in the bay; and, if I am not much mistaken, he piloted the *Wanderer* down. It would have made you laugh to see the owner, CHARLEY LAMAR, in chase of the yacht the next day. He could see from the top of the steeple on the Exchange when the yacht got to sea. He then got a steamer and two Custom-house officers and started after her, but he was like the Irishman looking for a day's work, and praying that he might not find it. The yacht had a crew of twenty-seven men, and a plenty of arms went on board of her. What she is going to do, time only will tell. Capt. PATTEN is an old slave-trader."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes; 17,340 bbls. Flour; 586 bbls. Corn Meal; 46,963 bushels Wheat; 10,331 bushels Corn; 1,502 bushels Rye; 10,657 bushels Barley; 2,050 bushels Oats; 2,236 pkgs. Provisions; and 171 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 20 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,553 bbls., including 1,198 bbls. Pots and 355 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 150 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.; 5,666 bags Rio, ex *Wave Crest*, at 11¾c.; and 200 bags Rio, in lots, at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been made, to day, of 2,600 bales, including 1,800 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat brisker to-day, for low and medium grades of State and Western Flour, especially for Statebrands, which have been in good request, partly on speculation and for shipment, at a shade better prices than purchasers were disposed to pay, yesterday. Yet, as there is still a difference of 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. between the views of buyers and sellers, transactions have not been very extensive, though heavier than those reported in our last. We have heard of sales 15,850 bbls. in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 87½@$4 90; extra State, $5@$5 15, chiefly at $5 05@$5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $4 95@$5; extra Wisconsin, at $5 10@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 15@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 50, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 00	@$4 70
Superfine State	4 87½@	4 90
Extra State	5 00	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 00
Extra Wisconsin	5 10	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 15	@ 6 20
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 35	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 55	@ 6 65
Fancy Genesee	5 15	@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 35	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 30	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand,—at, however, prices not satisfactory to holders. Hence, sales have been confined to 1,340 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues heavy and languid; sales have been made of 280 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 10@$6 20 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate request, at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy, to-day, and prices are a shade lower. The demand is not active. Sales have been made of 11,300 bushels, including fair White Canada, (last evening,) at $1 36; fair White Western, at $1 40; fair Red State, for shipment, at $1 20; very good to strictly prime White Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 53, the latter rate for lots from the Erie Railroad pier; and choice Red North Carolina, at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Three or four boat-loads of Milwaukee Club were also reported sold. We could only trace one load, which had been previously sold to arrive. On arrival, it was not satisfactory to the buyer, and he refused to take it unless at a reduced price, to which compromise the seller finally agreed. Apart from this transaction, the trade generally discredited the reports of sales of Milwaukee Club. Corn continues depressed, prices tend strongly downward. Sales have been reported of 13,700 bushels at 98c.@99c. for old round yellow; 99c.@$1 for old yellow Southern, 80c.@85c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern, and 89c. for new white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at about 80c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues in demand at buoyant prices. Sales, 4,500 bushels, including Canada East, at 78c., and State at 82½c. ₱ bushel. Oats have been in request, including Canada, at 46c.@47c.; Western, at 46c.@47c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@44c.; and Southern at 40c.@43c. ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales have been made in Boston of 100 bales Bags, on p. t.; and 600 bales Bagging, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ yard.

HEMP—Sales in Boston, 800 bales Jute, part at $87 50; 45 tons clean Russian, at $185 ₱ ton, six months credit; and 35 tons Russian Hemp Yarns, at 9c. ₱ lb., also six months credit.

HIDES—More activity has been apparent in this line. Week's receipts, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 52,688 hides, and 23 bales do. Week's sales, 53,900 hides, including 17,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ lbs., 24¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28½ lbs, 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 38 lbs., private terms, for export; 8,647 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, usual selection; 6,100 Dry California and Mexican, 21@23 lbs., 21¾c.@23c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 lbs., 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,400 Dry Central America, 19 lbs., 21¾c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,200 Dry San Juan, 19 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,080 Dry Savanilla, 23@26 lbs., 16c.@16½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,334 Dry Rio Hache, 17 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 472 Dry Laguayra, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,923 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 45 lbs., 13½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,192 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 53 lbs., 12c. cash, in bond for export; 10,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., 12c., cash, in bond for export; 2,800 Wet Salted Western, 70 lbs., 8½c., 6 months, for export; 1,500 Wet Salted Western, 55 lbs., 8¼c., 6 months; 1,400 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., private terms, for export; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., private terms, for export; 700 Country Slaughter, 60 lbs., 8¾c. cash; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 75 lbs., 8¾c. cash; 200 Southern Slaughter, 40 lbs., 8½c. cash; 5,000 Zanzibar, sent to be tanned on owner's account. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 201,200, (same time last year 8,200, year before 384,300,) 150 bales Calcutta Cow and 57 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

IRON—Has been very quiet here. In Philadelphia sales have been made of 500 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23 50 for No. 1, and $22 50 for No. 2, ₱ ton.

LEATHER—The movements in this line Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The Swamp warehouses have had a more animated appearance within a few days past than heretofore, as quite a number of Eastern buyers have been "looking around" among our large piles of Hemlock Leather. Sales count up considerable, but are chiefly confined to parcels of moderate extent, and prevailing low prices are still insufficient to tempt leading houses into large operations. For Oak Sole the demand is fair, but the article somewhat partakes of the general dullness prevailing, and rates incline towards lower figures. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 50,000 sides. Upper in the rough and finished remain as dull as ever. The boot and shoe business continues quiet and unsatisfactory."

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 bbls. New Crop New Orleans at 52c.; 200 hhds. Porto Rico, at 30c.; and 25 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.@26c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal; Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, chiefly at 46c. ₱ gallon. Tar has not varied. Resin has been in limited demand, including common, at $1 52½@$1 55 ₱ 310 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 900 bbls, in lots, mainly at $15 15@$15 20 for Mess, and $10 65@$10 75 for Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, at 8¾c.@9c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. The sales of Bacon include 500 boxes long Middles, ribbed, and deliverable in January and February, at 8¾c.; also 500 boxes Cumberland Cut Middles, same time, on terms not ascertained. Lard has been inactive, and sales have been made of 250 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb. Beef is more inquired for at former rates. The transactions comprise 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 tcs. at $3 75@$4 50 ₱ 100 lbs

SEEDS—Have been very quiet, here. In Boston, sales were made of 3,821 bags Calcutta Linseed, at $1 52½ ₱ bushel; and in Philadelphia, 3,500 bushels Clover, at $5@$5 25 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in slack request, at languid prices.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made, to-day, of 413 hhds. Cuba, at 7@7¾c.; and 50 hhds. New Orleans, at 8¼c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 15,000 lbs. Prime, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., at 28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included 250 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 100 tierces Beef at 3s. 6d.; and 300 boxes Cheese at 25s. For London, 150 bbls. Resin, at 3s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d.; and 100 tierces Beef, on terms not ascertained. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Apples, at $1 50 ₱ bbl.; 400 bales Cotton at 1¼c. ₱ lb.; 300 bales Tobacco at $1 25 ₱ bale; and 5,000 lbs. Whalebone at 1c. ₱ lb. The latest charters,—according to the *Shipping List*,—have been: Ship *Hussar*, 721 tons, to Melbourne; barque *Stampede*, 395 tons, to Marseilles, and back from Sicily to New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore; a Br. barque to Glasgow, on private terms; a barque, 382 tons, from Messina or Palermo to New-York, $2,850; a ship, 1,292 tons, from Savannah to Liverpool, half cargo Cotton, 5d., the other half 13-32d.; a Bremen barque, now at Philadelphia, from Charleston to Bremen, Cotton 1 3-16c., and Rice 37s. 6d.; a foreign barque from Charleston to Hamburg, Cotton, 1c., and Rice 40s.; barque *A. H. Badger*, 475 tons, to Cape Town, C. G. H., $1,000; a barque, 385 tons, now loading at Mobile for Barcelona from Tarragona to New-York, Wine, $8 ₱ ton; a barque, 282 tons, to Sombrero and back to Hampton Roads for orders, Guano, $7; a brig, 200 tons, to Bay of Mexico and back, $1,900; a brig at St. Pierre, Mart., 65c. ₱ bbl., 30c. for Hogshead Shooks, $15 ₱ head for Horses on deck; one, 230 tons to Martinique equal to $1,200; a schr. to St. Kitts, 75c.; one, 160 tons, to Nevis and St. Kitts and back, $1,050; one to Antigua, 70c.; one, 100 tons, to Curacao and back, $1,000.

MUSICAL.

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STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, embracing a complete Digest of Events in America and Europe during the past fortnight, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in ample time for the steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 2 P. M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 1 o'clock. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Magic Flute.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Romance and Reality—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—The Happy Man.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM — Afternoon — Married and Buried—Rival Pages. Evening—Eustache Baudin.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folk's Concert.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Administration at Washington has at last resolved upon that decisive step which must determine the fate of Mexico. At a Cabinet meeting held on Saturday, we learn from our special correspondent, it was resolved to move an army of occupation across the Rio Grande, and having taken possession of the Northern States of the Republic, to hold them until such guarantees as shall in sure order along the frontiers and the safety of the various transit routes shall have been definitely obtained. The first steps of this startling measure have already been taken. The Quartermaster has been ordered to provide transports for a number of companies, to be embarked at New-York; while another strong body of infantry, with artillery, is to be sent down the Mississippi. In the meantime much doubt involves the condition of affairs at Brownsville. The action of Government is evidently founded upon an assumption of the truth of the information transmitted to the War Department by Gen. Twiggs; and yet there are grave reasons to question the veracity of such reports, and for believing that, though Brownsville may have fallen into the hands of the banditti, that no intelligence *after the fact* has yet reached us. The citizens of New-Orleans are preparing to send succor to the beleaguered town.

The *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 5th inst., and from Queenstown on the 7th, arrived at Halifax on Saturday afternoon. The news is not of striking interest. It was asserted that England had consented to join the general Congress, and had agreed with the Court of the Tuileries as to the basis upon which Italian affairs should be settled. Prior to the announcement of this intelligence, it had been rumored that in his late interview with the King of Sardinia, Gen. Garibaldi had renounced his hope of the independence of Italy, through the efficacy of treaties, and declared the only path to be through revolution. The Morocco imbroglio had produced no further developments beyond the submission of a Moorish chief, who had been prosecuting reprisals upon the French frontier posts in Algeria. The news from China, India, and Australia, though later, is unimportant. The Liverpool Cotton market was firm, at extreme prices, some authorities quoting an advance of 1-16d., and others of even ⅛d. The Breadstuffs market was quiet, though Wheat and Corn were slightly higher. The Provision market was dull; Beef was offered at a decline. Consols, at noon of the 7th, were quoted at 96⅜.

The excitement in Virginia, thanks to the encouragement of rumor, is rapidly rising to a most intemperate temperature. An unfounded story, carried to Harper's Ferry by a person whose classification as an impostor or a weakling, is still undetermined, led the Executive of Virginia to believe that an expedition 500 strong, and armed to the teeth, had passed the Ohio river near Wheeling, and were, by forced marches, hastening to the recovery and release of John Brown. Time was not to be lost. There was a large body of militia afoot at Charlestown; federal troops abounded at Harper's Ferry; and the population of Jefferson County was under arms for the express purpose of defeating any such audacious attempt. But the necessity of larger preparations was obvious. A body of 400 troops had at once been thrown forward by rail from Richmond, Gov. Wise acting in person as conductor of the martial train; others were ordered to advance from Petersburgh, while a smaller force with two pieces of artillery, took the field by way of Washington. Late dispatches describe Harper's Ferry as alive with these heroes, eagerly expecting the five hundred, and prepared to give them a sanguinary welcome. From Wheeling, in the mean time, we have assurances that no such invasion of the Old Dominion had been effected; and although rumors of the appearance of such a band in Clarke County, and of an encounter with them there by the populace, are reported, we may be justified in assuming the entire story to be the practical joke of some thoughtless person, wicked enough to sport with the apprehensions of a terrified people. Nor does this cruel and ill-timed spirit of jest confine itself to such mischievous efforts, The Richmond *Examiner* states that Gov. Wise has been warned of a scheme for kidnapping prominent citizens of Virginia, or members of their families, and to keep them as hostages for the pardon of Brown and his fellow prisoners. The *Examiner* also cautions the people of the State against flocking in crowds to the scene of the execution, assigning as a reason that that event will probably be the time when the homesteads on the border will be most exposed to peril. It is reported from Alexandria that such was the view of the imminent danger of Virginia in that place that many persons volunteered to accompany the military who were dispatched to Charlestown. At Norfolk, a clothier named Daunenberg has been indicted for sedition, his offence being that he had expressed the sentiment that "John Brown was a good man, fighting in a good cause, and that he had done nothing more than any honest man would do." The unfortunate gentleman is soon to be brought to trial for uttering this treasonable language.

Cassius M. Clay spoke at Covington, Ky., last week, on the Virginia rebellion, attributing the outbreak to the invasion of Kansas by the Pro-Slavery men. He did not justify Brown's action, but censured the attempt to deprive him of the liberty of speech.

At Havana, on the 15th inst., Sugars were firm and active at 9 reals for No. 12. Sterling Exchange was 15@16 per cent. premium, and Exchange on New-York was 3@4 per cent. premium.

Judge H. P. Hann, formerly of Kentucky, has been appointed by Gov. Weller, of California, to the United States Senatorship rendered vacant by Mr. Broderick's death. The same overland mail which announces this intelligence brings exciting news from the Carson Valley and Walker River mines. Gold Hill, a mound nearly a mile long, half a mile wide, and sixty feet high, which is situated twenty miles north of Carson Valley, was found to be traversed by veins of the richest auriferous quartz. Large quantities of silver ore were arriving at San Francisco from the same locality. Col. Lander, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney and Honey Lake Wagon-road Expedition, had completed his work, and was about to return to Washington. The loss by the Coulterville fire was found to be $50,000. Business was dull at San Francisco.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, writing from Savannah, intimates that the escape of the yacht *Wanderer* from that port was connived at by the Federal officers.

A case of some interest to merchants occurred at Pittsburgh last week. Julius Esselbom, the agent of a New-York mercantile firm, was arrested under the law which forbids the sale of goods by sample. The penalty for each offence under the statute is $300, and the agent was mulcted in the sum of $1,300.

A verdict has finally been reached in the Hyannis Fugitive Slave case, which has been on trial at Barnstable, Mass., during the last week. The counsel for the defence insisted on the want of local jurisdiction, and Judge Allen, who presided at the trial, fully sustained the position which they took. After an absence of two hours the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." It is generally believed that the indictment for procuring the return of the fugitive, which was continued to the Appeal Term, will never be brought up.

The latest computations at Albany, founded upon complete official returns from all the counties of the State, New-York and Kings excepted, increase the majority for Mr. Jones, for the Secretaryship of State, while they leave the result of the Canal Commissionership in doubt. At present the majorities stand: Jones, 1,164; Richmond, 1,004; Skinner, 376; and Forrest, 450. It will only be when the full returns of New-York and Kings are received, that the result will be decisively ascertained. The vote on the Canal Loan, so far as reported in the official returns, is 96,543 in favor, and 68,170 against; majority in favor, 28,373. Nineteen counties are not yet reported.

The official returns of the New-Jersey Election show that the majority for Olden (Opposition) is 1,629. The vote in Morris County was the largest ever cast there.

Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer has been nominated by the Tammany Hall Democrats as their candidate for the Mayoralty. The same party has advanced Mr. Samuel J. Tilden for the office of Corporation Counsel. An assemblage, not very numerous or respectable, made up of those who recently seceded from Mozart Hall under the lead of Ex-Alderman Wilson, met subsequently and indorsed these nominations. The Americans have put forward Mr. Rufus F. Andrews for Corporation Counsel, but as yet have not signified who shall be their candidate for Mayor. Common rumor has it that there will be a coalition between Republicans, Americans and Whigs for that office. Should this arrangement be perfected, Mr. Frederick Depeyster Ogden, who has been nominated by the Whigs, will of course withdraw. In all the Aldermanic Districts of even numerical designations, except the Fourth, the Tammany Democrats have named their candidates.

The funeral obsequies by the Fire Department in honor of the memory of the late United States Senator of California, Hon. David C. Broderick, which had been for some time contemplated, and postponed for various reasons, took place yesterday, and was witnessed by many thousands of persons. It was not so largely attended as was expected, and some of the prominent men announced as pall-bearers failed to be present. The *cortège* passed through the principal streets, and the members of the Fire Department repaired to the University Chapel, where a long and interesting address was delivered by John M. Dwinnelle, Esq., of Rochester, recounting the life and greatly eulogising the character and services of the departed Senator.

There were but few religious meetings of more than ordinary interest yesterday. In the afternoon a small building in Third-avenue, corner of Sixty-first-st., was dedicated as a Universalist Mission Church, the Rev. Dr. Sawyer preaching the dedicatory discourse. The Missionary Association of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church celebrated its anniversary by listening to addresses from J. P. Samuels, of Wisconsin, and others. In the Church of the Puritans a collection was taken up for the benefit of a woman, once a slave, who is attempting to purchase freedom for her family. The sermon of Dr. Cheever was purely doctrinal. Rev. Dr. Parker addressed a discourse, the first of a series, to medical students, explaining their responsibilities and urging upon them the faithful performance of the duties peculiar and incidental to their profession.

There were two arrivals at this port on Saturday, which reported the loss of two vessels with a portion of their crews on our coast; in both instances the Captains with their wives having perished. The brig *Harvard*, which is reported to have foundered off Nantucket South Shoal on the 13th inst., carried down with her the Captain, his wife, and three of the crew, the remainder, six in number, having escaped by the boat, though the mate, who was one of them, afterward perished from exposure. They were finally rescued by the brig *Lilly Dale*, and brought to this port. The other was the case of the schooner *George C. Gibbs*, Capt. Gibbs, of New-Bedford, which was sunk by collision with the steamer *Marion* on Wednesday last, the Captain and his wife having been lost in an effort to board the steamer in a small boat. The survivors, five in number, arrived here on Saturday.

The Stock market on Saturday gained strength in both tone and prices, and left off firm in the afternoon; Panama, 131½; New York Central, 80½@⅝; Pacific Mail, 76 ₰ cent. extreme sale, closing at 75@75½. The Western shares ⅛@¼ better on Galena and steady on other descriptions. The Bonds of the New York and Erie Company were higher. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 2,600 bales, including 1,800 bales *in transitu*, at about former prices. Flour was more sought after, and held with more firmness. Wheat and Corn were depressed. Provisions were in request. Pork was quoted higher. A cargo of Rio Coffee was sold at 11⅛c. ₰ lb. Sugars and Molasses were in fair demand. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Rice, and Tallow. Whisky was inquired for. Freights were quiet.

Mayoralty Contest.

The Tammany Democracy have made a most excellent beginning of the City canvass. They have nominated Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor, and S. J. Tilden, Esq., for Corporation Counsel. Both are excellent nominations, and both, we are assured on good authority, have accepted and will run. They are men of recognized ability and unquestioned integrity, and, so far as character and qualifications are concerned, may fairly claim the vote of every citizen.

We suppose we are indebted indirectly to Fernando Wood for the nomination of Mr. Havemeyer. If he had been out of the field the Tammany Democracy would probably have pursued its traditional policy, and given us a candidate remarkable for nothing but his political orthodoxy and his party services. Mayor Wood's obstinate opposition has had very much the same effect upon them as the circling swoop of a hawk has upon a flock of barn-yard fowls: —it has scared them into the nearest shelter. By enlisting the Contracting and Jobbing interest in his own behalf, Mr. Wood has stripped Tammany of one of its surest and most potent allies;—and by buying off their fighting-men, and most efficient Ward bullies, he has actually compelled them to fall back upon respectability and good character. Of course they will punish him for it if they can: and, much as we value the service, we most heartily wish them success in the endeavor.

Mr. Havemeyer will receive the great bulk of the honest Democratic vote of the City. As against a distinctive Republican he will also receive the support of most of the Americans. Whether this will suffice for his election it is not yet easy to say. The Republicans will not be likely to make him their candidate, for he is openly and somewhat bitterly hostile to their principles and policy, and acts steadily and distinctively with the Democratic organization. We should heartily rejoice for the sake of the City if all parties—Republicans, Americans and Old Whigs—would lay aside their partisanship and rally, not as party men, but as citizens who have a stake in the good government of the City, to the support of Mr. Havemeyer. They could thus render his success absolutely certain: and while they could not expect to advance any of their purely party schemes by such a result, they would command the respect and confidence of all who look to the public good as the only legitimate result of party action.

Both Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Wood have filled the office of Mayor, and given the public an opportunity of judging their fitness for the place. If the projects of political partisanship are not allowed to interfere with the judgment of the public upon their respective claims, we have no fears for the result.

The Invasion of Mexico.

The President of the United States has quietly relieved his Minister in Mexico of the most important duties connected with his mission. In full Cabinet Council, after mature deliberation upon the actual state of our relations with Mexico, and upon the nature of the recent troubles fomented by the Texan bandit Cortinas in the country of the Rio Grande, Mr. Buchanan has resolved upon dispatching the strongest available force of United States troops at his command into the Mexican territory, with orders to annihilate the Mexican sovereignty, to take possession of six of the Northern Mexican States, and to substitute the military rule of a victorious foreign army for the uncertain authority of the usual Mexican Government in this important section of the Republic.

In taking this step, which amounts to a public proclamation of the fall of the Mexican nationality, Mr. Buchanan no doubt expects to be supported by the public sentiment of the United States. Thoroughly alarmed by the domestic tempest which he and his own especial organs in the American Press have done more than any other single instrumentality to excite into fury, the President imagines that the fascinations of a foreign war and the hopes of territorial aggrandizement will suffice to turn away the attention of the American people from the more threatening aspects of the questions provoked by John Brown's demonstrations at Harper's Ferry. In this imagination we believe the President is destined to find himself very seriously disappointed. We do not need to support this conviction of ours by any inquiries into the truth or falsehood of the tales on which the Presidential crusade reposes. It may be that Cortinas with his promiscuous "following" has indeed invaded American territory, sacked an American city, and planted the Mexican flag, borne by his troops, without the shadow of Mexican authority, upon the smoking ramparts of an American fortress. If this be so, Cortinas has invited a chastisement which we should be sorry to see delayed.

But what is there in all this story which can justify a virtual declaration of war against Mexico, as a nation, by the American Government? As we all very well know, Mexico has been laboring, for the last few years, with the trials and temptations of a state of practical anarchy. Her most liberal and patriotic men have been looking to the United States with less of fear than of hope. They have asked our help; they have offered us a simple protectorate of their national existence. If we are perfectly well convinced that the Mexican Liberals lack only the necessary force to make them masters of the situation throughout Northern Mexico, why should we not appeal to the Juarez authorities at Vera Cruz on the subject of the Cortinas troubles, and offer them the aid of the American arms in suppressing a local outbreak which threatens themselves as much as it incommodes our own people? In doing this we should not transcend the clear proprieties of our position. We should approve ourselves cordially friendly to the only nucleus of really free institutions which exists in Mexico, and we should rally whatever of loyalty, honor and good faith is left in that unhappy country to the support of a government united in ties of friendship and obligation with our own. As it is, what results can we expect from the course which Mr. Buchanan has seen fit to adopt? In the first place, we shall make it impossible for any Mexican government whatever to treat with us on amicable terms. Having assumed the anarchy of Mexico as a fact beyond control or remedy, we have hopelessly alienated every Mexican statesman of character and capacity from even the consideration of any propositions which we may have to make to his government or governments for the future.

In the second place, we have committed the fame of the United States to an enterprise which we may or may not have the ability to accomplish, but in which to fail is to risk the character of the Union for power as well as for policy. It is one thing to march an army from the seacoast to the Capital of Mexico through a series of successful battles; it is quite another thing to take and keep possession of six Mexican States against the will of the inhabitants.

In the third place, we have undertaken a conquest which, should it be consummated, and the territory thus gained be added to the area of the Union, will evoke the ancient conflict of Slavery with Freedom in a form ten times more vehement and violent than was ever known in California, New-Mexico, or Kansas itself.

Mr. Buchanan must be more blind than his worst enemies have been disposed to believe him, to the actual state of affairs in this country, if he imagines that he can appease the inflammation of the Harper's Ferry fever by flinging so magnificent a territory as the whole of Northern Nexico into the political arena, to be fought for there between the justly alarmed and angry slaveholders of the Southern States, and the obstinate emancipationists of the North.

Contemplate it from what point of view we will, this last move of the Administration is of all its blunders the most desperate and dangerous; so desperate and so dangerous, indeed, that we shall refuse to believe it has been really played, until the echoes of American artillery from the Rio Grande shall compel us to accept the unwelcome fact.

The Broderick Procession.—We fear the slain Senator Broderick scarcely received his full meed of public honor from the procession held yesterday on his behalf. Such funeral demonstrations, being purely scenic in their character, depend wholly on their numbers and the pomp of their show for the effect they produce. When a whole population joins in the parade, and thousands upon thousands gather, in solemn procession, to honor the memory of a departed statesman, the display indicates a strong hold on the public heart, and heightens the general estimate of his services and his fame. But an attempt and a failure, in such a demonstration, reflect no credit either upon the actors in the scene or the object of its intended honors.

The procession yesterday was a decided failure. Though preparations had been made for it for several weeks, and though it was in the hands of the Fire Department, which counts some thousands of members, it numbered but very little over *five hundred* persons. This was due doubtless in some degree to the fact that Sunday had been selected for the parade,—against the decided wish of nine-tenths of the respectable portion of the community. We cannot doubt that thousands would have embraced the opportunity of evincing their respect for the memory of the Senator from California, if they had not been required at the same time to show the most marked disrespect for a settled religious sentiment of the country, and for the proprieties of social life, as well as contempt for the wishes and opinions of the great body of the community. Perhaps our parading fellow-citizens may learn by and by that they have nothing to gain by ostentatiously defying public sentiment in a matter of this kind.

John Brown and Southern Politics.

We are decidedly puzzled by the Virginia demonstrations over the John Brown invasion. In common with the whole North, we have been astonished at the immense outcry raised over that wild and absurd freak of a hard-headed, strong-willed fanatic. It was natural that the affair should create some alarm at the outset,—while its extent and character were unknown:—and we accordingly defended the people of the neighborhood against the charge that they were unduly scared. But the panic seems to have spread, and the excitement to have become more and more intense, from day to day. The extracts we have made from Southern journals, with the advices of our own correspondents, show that the great body of the Southern people regard this as a most serious affair,—full of peril to their people, and calling for the most extensive and formidable preparations for defence. The public mind in Virginia seems to be in a state of extreme sensitiveness and alarm. Everything said or done concerning Slavery startles the community into instant terror. Brown in prison, guarded by armed men, and within reach almost of the scaffold, is an object of intense alarm. The wildest rumors from the North—the appearance of a stranger—the burning of a hay-stack, inspire the liveliest and most fearful apprehensions. The whole State seems to be in a condition of frightened frenzy; and the action of its authorities, and the language of its Press, betoken a state of mind capable of any extreme of rash and perilous folly.

What does all this indicate? How are we to reconcile it with the constant assurances, which come to us from the South, that the state of slave society is not one of insecurity —that they have not the slightest fear of insurrection—and that in no part of the South could the slaves be enticed or goaded into rebellion against their masters? If this be so, why are the people so intensely alarmed at every hint and whisper of attempts to rouse them? We are pointed to the fact that not a single slave joined Brown at Harper's Ferry, and are told that the same thing would happen everywhere, under similar circumstances, in any part of Virginia or the other Southern States. Then why this nervous dread—this intense panic—which the merest rumor of a new movement instantly creates? We can assure our Virginia friends that nothing which has occurred for twenty years has so impressed the Northern mind with a conviction of the essential weakness of Slavery as their demeanor since John Brown's attempt at Harper's Ferry. It has done more to stimulate the Abolitionists to fresh efforts, by convincing them of their feasibility, than any other incident of the day. And this, in our judgment, is the most dangerous and deplorable feature of the whole affair.

Much of the mischief is doubtless due to the reckless and selfish action of scheming politicians. The Disunionists of the South have been quite as prompt as the Abolitionists of the North in seeing how the Brown invasion may be used for the promotion of their common end. They have swelled the chorus of alarm and execration, and have proclaimed the complicity of the entire North in this scheme of insurrection. In Virginia, Gov. Wise has clearly regarded the incident as his stepping-stone to the Presidential nomination. He expects the whole South to recognize him as the hero of the great campaign—as the staunch defender of the bridge—as the bulwark and sole defence of the Southern States against the bloody plots and combinations of the North. If there be any such thing as gratitude in human hearts, the South cannot do less than make Gov. Wise its immediate representative in the coming contest, and insist upon his nomination by the Charleston Convention. It seems to be anticipated by the Southern Democrats generally, that the Harper's Ferry affair will compel the nomination of a Southern Democratic candidate, upon a Southern platform;—and they expect the Northern Democracy to yield to them, without hesitation, on this point —not only as an act of justice, but as an indication of the soundness of their own sentiments on the Slavery question.

This is a dangerous experiment for the Democratic Party. We doubt very much whether the Democracy of the North will feel strong enough to afford to yield this important and vital point. But for the extravagant and blundering manner in which the affair has been mismanaged by Virginia, the Republican Party would have been seriously damaged by the Harper's Ferry outbreak,—which could very plausibly have been treated as the natural result of the political warfare they were waging. But the hasty trial of Brown and his accomplices, the excitement of the people, the accusations of actual complicity urged against prominent Northern men, the tricks employed to bring them within reach of Virginia law and Virginia mobs, and the general style of offensive menace with which the whole affair has been treated, have created a very serious reaction at the North, and completely nullified the natural effect of the invasion itself. The Republican Party has not been weakened in the least by the Harper's Ferry affair;—and if the South persists in her present mode of treating it, she will strengthen the sectional feeling of the Northern States, and render it impossible for the Democrats to face it either at Charleston or the polls.

The South must realize that there is a North —that its dominant sentiment is hostile to Slavery,—and that nothing beyond toleration and acquiescence in it, as an existing local evil, can be expected at its hands. The South cannot by any possibility elect a sectional Pro-Slavery candidate,—nor any man who will throw the weight of the nation into the Slavery scale. It can prevent the election of an open enemy, and secure all its just and constitutional rights;—but not by ignoring the North or attempting to ride rough-shod over its principles and its public men on the strength of such outbreaks as that of Harper's Ferry.

State of the Police.

The first thing that strikes us on reading Superintendent Pillsbury's interesting report of the doings of the police force during the last quarter, is the misfortune that so useful a body should be so small. They have to protect the lives and property of nearly a million and a half of people against the attacks of a criminal population, as large in proportion to the size of the City, and as determined and audacious as that of any other capital in the world; and yet they number 1,699 men only, all told. And as only half of these can be on duty at once, the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn are constantly dependent for the safety of their limbs and purses upon the vigilance of about 850 men. In other words, there is one policeman to about 2,000 persons. This would be considered a small enough allowance in a pious New-England village containing that number of inhabitants. It becomes ridiculous when pitted against the crimes and disorders of an enormous seaport. It is vastly inferior to the proportion of police force to population in European capitals, supposing all other things to be equal; but when we remember how very different is the coöperation and support given to the police of London and Paris by the police magistrates of those cities, compared with that which our officers receive from our justices and aldermen, the difference becomes still more striking. A London or Paris policeman is certain that, as long as he does his duty, the courts and the law will stand by him to the last. The New-York officer is never sure that the worst criminals arrested, after a dangerous struggle, will not be discharged without a hearing by a friendly justice or a drunken alderman.

A body who discharge duties so onerous and so varied, under difficulties so great, need at least to be numerically strong, and we are sorry that Mr. Pillsbury cannot show a longer roll of rank and file. It is the fault of the Board of Supervisors, and their fault alone, that the matter rests in its present state, and their conduct in the matter affords one more illustration of the contemptuous indifference of partisan politicians, not only to the welfare of the community at large, but to the safety of the lives and property of their own neighbors. We shall never have half enough policemen until those unfortunate objects of Supervisorial charity, "the old Police," are somehow disposed of; and if the Board's fountains of pity do not dry up speedily it will become a question whether it would not be real economy for the citizens to subscribe for the erection of an Hospital of Invalids for the reception and support of Mayor Wood's old adherents during the remainder of their natural lives.

The change which has come over the City in respect to riots, tumults, and the more daring kinds of crime, since the new force has been in operation, and the change it has affected above all in the manner of conducting the elections, entitle it and its officers to so much of our gratitude, that we find fault with it very reluctantly, especially as there is an evident desire on the part of Mr. Pillsbury to make the most of the means at his command. We are glad to observe that since his accession to office we have heard very little of the disgusting class of offences which were, some time ago, rather rife in the force—such as extortion from poor women, and dancing attendance on assassins at houses of ill-fame, &c.—and we hope it is getting thoroughly sifted of the characters to whom such peccadilloes seemed matters of course. But we must still protest against the dress and bearing of the men; their slovenly way of wearing their uniform, and their habit of lounging together in couples in the streets. We complain of this the more earnestly, because we know from the example of the Central Park Police, that a great and beneficial change in these respects is perfectly feasible. There is no reason why cleanliness, order, an erect carriage and soldierly gait, and rigid attention to duty, while on duty, should not be made as incumbent on a policeman as the arrest of a criminal. It is the fault of the commanding officer if regulations on these subjects are not obeyed. The smaller the force, the greater the reason for rigor of discipline. It is folly to talk of a force organized on military principle being disciplined, members of which may be seen, as we see them every week, in the principal streets, conversing in groups, with their hands in their pockets, and their uniform unbuttoned, and slovenly indifference depicted in their whole attitude.

There is one thing to which we must call the attention of the Commissioners in behalf of the men, and, as Winter is approaching, this is the time to do so—we mean their entire want of protection against rain and cold. The London police go on night duty in Winter in a thick overcoat, and with an oil-skin cape fastened to their belt, ready for use in case of rain or snow. It is only when they possess such protection as these furnish that men can be fairly expected to brave the changes of weather in such a rigorous climate as ours. Flesh and blood cannot blame men, clothed as our policemen are, for sneaking into groggeries on stormy nights, and leaving the burglars and garroters to do their worst.

The Fatal Affray at Nashville.

We have no further particulars of the fatal rencontre at Nashville, on Friday last, than the telegraphic statement that Mr. Allen A. Hall, of the *Daily News*, killed Mr. Peindexter, of the *Union and American*. The previous editorial controversy between the parties was no doubt bitter and personal. Their respective papers of the previous Wednesday indulge in mutual charges of garbling certain extracts and perverting their real meaning. The *News* is a Southern Opposition paper, and, since the John Brown raid, has been accused, in common with its party, by the *Union*, of "Black Republican" sympathies. The *Union* writer subsequently attempted to qualify this charge as applying only to the leaders of the Southern Opposition, denying that his language implied a sweeping denunciation of the rank and file. To make the war more direct upon Mr. Hall, he quotes from the Nashville *Republican* of 1834 a partial extract from an editorial reviewing the measure of gradual emancipation, which was likely to come before the then pending Constitutional Convention of the State of Tennessee Besides being cut short in its original conclusion this extract was not written by Mr. Hall, (then absent at Washington,) nor were its sentiments in consistent with the subsequent vote of the Convention, four months afterwards, 42 to 10 in favor of the report of a Select Committee on the numerous memorials sent up from the people in favor of some gradual practical means of ridding the State of Slavery. Similar sentiments were also expressed by the then editor and founder of the Nashville *Union*, Mr. Laughlin, since deceased. It will be remembered that about, or very soon after this period, the Abolition excitement broke out at the North, and this interference, unfortunately, then, as it has since, checked and reversed the progress of gradual emancipation in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, whose people or State Conventions had previously entertained the question, and favored the cause of colonization.

The street rencontre of Friday was probably preceded by an understanding between the hostile parties, in the nature of a verbal notice passed between them, that a fight would ensue on meeting each other. Single combat, on formal or written challenge, is forbidden by the penal code of Tennessee, the law against duelling being substantially the same as in New-York. For thirty years no duel has been fought, or written challenge passed, within the State. The severity of the penalty has no doubt induced occasional resort to street encounters, to the peril of third parties and the more violent disturbance of the public peace, but the main purpose of suppressing the act and repressing the spirit of duelling has certainly been accomplished. It is deeply to be regretted that a gentleman of Mr. Hall's age and long journalistic and political experience should have been drawn into the present dreadful affray. His connection with the Tennessee Press dates back, we believe, to the year 1826, soon after the election of John Quincy Adams, over Gen. Jackson, to the Presidency. The Nashville *Republican*, which he founded, was the Jackson organ until 1836, when it joined the Southern opposition, headed by Judge White. Mr. H. wields a ready and practiced pen, and as a controversialist had few superiors, at that day, in his own State. He was made *Chargé d'Affaires* to Venezuela by President Harrison, and subsequently Registrar of the Treasury, by President Taylor, and Commissioner of Public Buildings at San Francisco, by President Fillmore. The Nashville *News*, which he is at present in charge of, as intimated above, is in the Southern opposition to the Democratic Party. His antagonist, who fell by his hand, has recently been added to the staff of the Nashville *Union*, the organ of that party in Tennessee.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Mozart's opera of the "Magic Flute" will be produced here to-night for the first time. A work so world-renowned will not be without honor here. The cast is exceedingly good, and includes all the best artists of the Academy. Mme. Colson is the *Queen of the Night*; Mme. Gazzaniga the *Pamina*; Mme. Strakosch the *Papagena*; Signor Stigelli the *Tamino*; Signor Ferri the *Papageno*; Signor Junca the *Sasastro*; and Signor Amodio the negro *Monastalos*. The orchestra has been enlarged, and the chorus will be strengthened by the addition of the Arion Society.

To-morrow night Mme. Albertini makes her second appearance as *Paulina* in "Il Poliuto," assisted by Signor Beaucardé. On Thursday Mlle. Adelina Patti will make her *début* in "Lucia di Lammermoor"—an event which will not, we think, be without its effects on the fortunes of the management. Five regular performances and two *matinées* will probably take place this week, and suggest anything but Thanksgiving to the minds of the artists.

Philharmonic Society.—The opening concert of this prosperous society—its eighteenth year of existence—was given on Saturday night at the Academy of Music. A fine house, but not a crowded one, enjoyed the programme. The instrumental features were Schubert's symphony in C; the overture to "Melusina" by Mendelssohn; the overture to "Fidelio," (in E,) by Beethoven, and the Introduction to Wagner's opera of "Lohengrin." Mr. Bergmann was the conductor, and wielded the *bâton* with admirable supremacy. We have had no better conductor of classical music than this accomplished musician. The symphony is well known, and by those who know it, highly esteemed. Schubert was a man of suggestive ideas; a symphony might be made out of his songs, and another out of the accompaniments to them. He possessed a wealth of melody which could not be exhausted by treatment. The themes of this symphony are all exquisite; the management of them exuberant and prodigal to the last degree. Although given without repeats, the performance consumed upwards of an hour, and was, we suspect, somewhat of a bore to the majority of the subscribers. The wisest of talkers is sometimes a bore. There is something, as Carlyle says of Coleridge, in sitting passively like a bucket and being pumped into, which is provocative of locked-jaw. You are apt to yawn dangerously and to suspect that all this splendor is not without its cost. Schubert, in his instrumental works, never knew where or when to end, and their beauty is in spite of this characteristic, not by reason of it. The symphony in C is delightful, but awfully long. It was played faultlessly, and the same remark applies to the two overtures. Mr. Wagner's "Introduction" does not possess a single popular characteristic, nor, as far as we could remark, a precise intention of any kind. It is, however, a remarkable instance of successful orchestral coloring, a little coarse and vulgar, as Wagner is apt to be, but still impressive in its certainty of effect.

The members were regaled on this occasion with the unusual luxury of a good singer. It is the custom of the Society to beg the vagrant aid of any vocalist who happens to be out of an engagement at the moment of the concert, or who, having broken down as an artist, proposes to adopt the profession of teaching, and seeks this opportunity as a favorite one for advertising his claims to the community. The vocal pieces are usually the dull spots of the programme. On the present occasion Signor Stigelli was the vocalist, and sang so well and received so much applause that we are persuaded the experiment of having a thorough artist for this department will not be repeated. We shall relapse, undoubtedly, into the inanity of tenth-rate church singers, and enjoy all the luxury of being bored as of old. Signor Stigelli sang the aria ("*Il mio tesoro*") from "Don Giovanni," and was encored deservedly. His second effort was a song called "The Tear," written by himself—a beautiful thing, and most admirably interpreted; this was encored, and the favored artist sung his famous song called the "Brightest Eyes"—a song which is world-famous, and which on the first bar was welcomed with a round of applause. Signor Stigelli is one of the very few artists engaged by Mr. Strakosch who has fulfilled public expectation, and the only one who has not been injured by silly managerial puffs. He has an excellent voice, and uses it like a thorough artist. In the specialty of German song we have had no singer like him. He gives a new meaning to the exquisite lyrics of his country; a meaning so earnest and simple that the least informed can understand, and the best informed enjoy it. A beam of light so unexpected was, of course, hailed with rapture by the audience. It was with difficulty that the gentleman escaped a double encore. Will the direction of the Philharmonic learn anything from this evident satisfaction of its subscribers, or will it vote the demonstration of Saturday night a vulgar exhibition of pleasure, and so relapse once more into mediocrity. A success so overwhelming as that achieved by Signor Stigelli should not be without its lesson.

Arthur Napoleon, the young Portuguese pianist, played a caprice on airs from the opera of "Martha," a pleasing and very brilliant piece, but scarcely, we submit, suitable for a philharmonic concert. Things of this kind can be heard *ad nauseam* in the concert room. At the solemn gatherings of the Society we have a right to expect something better. Arthur Napoleon's performance of the *morceau* was admirable. He is undoubtedly one of the remarkable pianists of the age, and plays with a degree of feeling which is rarely found in connection with great executive powers. He was encored.

The second concert of the season will take place on the 7th of January. The following pieces are in rehearsal: Spohr's Historical Symphony No. 6, opus 116; Mendelssohn's overture, "Hochzeit des Gamacho," and Wagner's overture to "Faust." Mr. Theodore Eisfeld will be the conductor.

Drayton's Parlor Operas.—Two new pieces—forming together one satisfactory whole—were produced here, last week, with success. "Love is Blind" and "Never too Late to Mend," are capital connecting links to a neat little story, which is prettily illustrated by Mr. and Mrs. Drayton, vocally and dramatically. The music is pleasing, and French in its character, although dashed with a strong and acceptable vein of English sentimentalism. Having been written for the singers, it is, of course, within easy reach of their voices, and receives the best of interpretation. An introduced song, "The Star Spangled Banner," was sung with superb effect by Mr. Drayton, and brought down the house with a tumult of patriotic applause. These entertainments are receiving the patronage they merit, and will, we trust, become a permanent institution in the City. To secure this desirable object, the managers should set about making their audiences comfortable. The first essential to comfort is ventilation. At present the arrangements for this luxury are not quite perfect at Hope Chapel. If some amelioration can be effected, let it be done.

Benefits.—The best "light" and the best "low" comedians on the American stage, take their benefits simultaneously to-morrow night. The first is undoubtedly Mr. Lester Wallack, and the second is unquestionably Mr. Josh. Jefferson. These gentlemen present attractive bills, and will, we trust, receive renewed assurances of the public's distinguished consideration.

☞ We are under obligations to Mr. J. Tisdale, Purser of the steamer *Alabama*, for late Southern papers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY.—About 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, JAMES PURCELL, an Irishman, accompanied by several friends, called at a small store, No. 203 Varick-street, kept by a widow named O'NEIL. After drinking several times the party refused to pay, when high words passed, and PURCELL, it is charged, beat Mrs. O'NEIL in a most shameful manner about the face and head. He then went away. Shortly after his departure JOHN O'NEIL, a son of the widow's, came home, and feeling much incensed at the treatment his mother had received sought for PURCELL, and found him at the porter-house of JOHN RYAN, corner of Varick and Hammersly streets. A violent altercation ensued, during which PURCELL admitted the assault on the mother of O'NEIL and defied him to fight. O'NEIL ran out and procured a blunt butcher's knife, and returning made two thrusts at PURCELL, one taking effect in the right shoulder and the other in the right thigh. An alarm was raised, and Policeman GODFREY hastened to the spot. O'NEIL had fled home, but was pursued by the officer and captured in the garret after a most desperate resistance. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. H. N. FISHER. Both of them are of a very serious character. PURCELL is a tailor by trade, but has been employed lately as a laborer at the City Dumping-grounds at the foot of Gansevoort-street.

OBSEQUIES OF MRS. MARY WORTHINGTON MORRIS.—The funeral of this beloved and amiable lady—the wife of Gen. GEORGE P. MORRIS—took place yesterday (Sunday) at Trinity Chapel. The solemn and impressive services of the Episcopal Church were read by Rev. Drs. HIGBEE and HOBART, and the beautiful music was sung and chanted by the choir attached to the chapel. After the ceremonies, the remains were conveyed to Trinity Cemetery, from which place they will be removed to Cold Spring. The following gentlemen were pall-bearers: Charles W. Sandford, John W. Francis, M. D., Wm. F. Havemeyer, Shepherd Knapp, Robert W. Wier, F. P. James, E. L. Fancher, Luther R. Marsh, Aaron Ward, Joseph Worster, M. D., N. P. Willis, Wm. H. C. Bartlett, Thomas P. Rossiter, William Hall, Elijah Ward, Chas. Yates.

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.—The City Inspector at noon, Saturday, opened the bids for the contract for removing the night soil from the City during the next five years. The contract was awarded to THOMAS A. DUNN, the lowest bidder, who undertakes to perform the work for $1,300 per month, or $15,600 per annum. JOHN H. MCCUNN and JOHN CORNISH are his sureties. If they are approved by the Comptroller, the award will immediately be submitted to the Common Council for confirmation. There were four bids for the contract.

NEW-YORK TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Teachers' Association, held on Saturday Evening, Prof. S. W. CLARK delivered a Conversational Lecture upon "The Etymology and Analysis of Grammar." The Professor presented a system of Grammar invented by himself, the peculiarities of which consisted in the use of the analytic as opposed to the synthetic method. At the close of the Lecture, Prof. CLARK replied to inquiries on the part of the teachers who were present.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—JOSEPH FITZHERBERT, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to jump from the platform of a Third-avenue Railroad car, at the junction of Bowery and Chatham-square, about 8 o'clock last evening. Unfortunately, Car No. 10, of the Second-avenue Railroad, was coming in an opposite direction, and FITZHERBERT stumbled and fell beneath the wheels, and had his right thigh shockingly lacerated. He was removed to the Hospital by Officer RYKER, of the Sixth Precinct. Dr. FISHER states that the leg will have to be amputated.

DESERVING CHARITIES.—The Five Points Mission—the one under the charge of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society—and the Newsboys' Lodging-House, are crying aloud for food, clothing, money, anything in short which will make the inmates of either institution happy on the approaching Thanksgiving Day. For the Five Points Mission donations may be sent to No. 61 Park-street, and for the Newsboy's Lodging-House to No. 128 Fulton-street.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—A new Democratic daily paper is, it is stated, about to be started in this City, with the name of the *Daily Leader*. Its editorial management will be under the direction of JOHN CLANCY, Esq., and its earlier efforts will be devoted to sustaining the Tammany nominees at the approaching Charter election.

THE REBELLION IN INDIA forms an interesting feature of Dr. SCUDDER'S closing lecture, which takes place this evening, at the Cooper Institute. He will also speak of the critical periods in the history of the British Empire in India.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamer *City of Baltimore* left this port on Saturday, for Liverpool, with 212 passengers and $227,000 in specie. The steamship *Vanderbilt* left about the same hour, for Southampton and Havre, with 137 passengers and $907,920 in specie.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUICIDE BY POISONING.

Miss KATE PETERS, a German woman, 44 years of age, took a quantity of arsenic last Friday morning, and soon after died from the effects of the dose. The evidence at an inquest held by Coroner JACKMAN showed that Miss PETERS had been laboring under mental depression for some time past, in consequence of the death of an intimate friend. Deceased resided at No. 241 West Thirty-eighth-street.

BEWARE OF OPEN HATCHWAYS.

A bale of hides, while being hoisted to the upper floor of store No. 32 Ferry-street, fell, striking JOHN ROACH, an inspector of leather, on the head. The accident occurred on the 5th inst., and Mr. ROACH died on Saturday from his injuries. He resided at No. 217 Seventh-street, where an inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

SAMUEL JACKSON, four years of age, son of WM. F. JACKSON, residing at No. 142 West Tenth-street, died on Saturday from injuries received by the accidental overturning of a kettle of boiling water upon him. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.

Yesterday morning the body of a male child was found in Fifteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BEACH showed that the child had bled to death. Coroner JACKMAN held the inquest.

Police Reports.

THEFT OF JEWELRY.

On Saturday morning, a middle-aged Prussian named Wilhelm Smith, who states that he is engaged in the jewelry trade at Niagara Falls, called at the store of Mr. Anthony Wallach, No. 16 Maiden-lane, and asked to examine some gold chains. An assortment was shown him, but he declined to purchase at the time, saying he would call again. Inquiring where he could buy diamonds, he was directed to the establishment of Charles Meyer, No. 33 Eldridge-street, but here he was no better customer than he had been at the store in Maiden-lane. Soon after he left Mr. Meyer missed from his stock gold chains and other jewelry, valued in the aggregate at $101. Suspecting Smith, the jeweler hastened down to see Mr. Wallach in Maiden-lane, who, on examining his stock, discovered himself to be a loser of similar jewelry to about the same amount. A description of the rogue was given to the police, and in the afternoon Officer Fellcman, of the Fourth Precinct, detected him in the act of disposing of the stolen property, for a sum much below its value, at a store in Chatham-street. He was arrested, and most of the goods were found in his possession. Justice CONNOLLY committed him for trial.

ANOTHER DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

A woman named Jennie Howard *alias* Jennie Clifford, a suspicious character, was observed, on Saturday night, by Officer Fitzmaurice, of the Second Precinct, purchasing in small quantities, an extensive stock of millinery and fancy goods at various stores in the lower part of the City. Making inquiries he learned that she had been paying for her purchases in well-executed counterfeit bills representing fives of the Merchants' Bank of Albany. As soon as she had succeeded in passing one of these bills she would go to No. 279 Elizabeth-street and obtain another. After observing her for some time, he arrested her and locked her up. Yesterday morning four or five complaints were made against her, and she was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail. The prisoner is a good-looking young Irishwoman. She and her husband keep a porter-house in Broadway known as the "Grape Vine." A newspaper carrier, named William Stetson, is alleged to have passed three counterfeits of a similar description at stores on the west side of the City. He was held for examination by ustice KELLY.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE RANSACKED.

A silly-looking fellow, named Michael Walter, residing in Baxter-street, secreted himself in the office of Dr. Hunter, No. 3 Division-street, on Saturday night, for dishonest purposes. Private Watchman Valentine observing a light in the place, made investigations, which resulted in Walter's arrest. About $75 worth of trusses, medicines, &c., had been packed up, ready for removal, and when the prisoner was searched at the Station-house, $40 worth more of the Doctor's property was found. Justice BRENNAN held him for trial.

WATCH THE GLAZIERS.

Louis Peyser, an itinerant glazier, was employed to put in some glass at the house of Mr. Philip Gerhart, No. 196 Elm-street. When paying him for his services Mr. Gerhart incautiously displayed a quantity of money and two silver watches. The next day his house was entered and the valuables stolen. Peyser was arrested, and Justice CONNOLLY considered himself warranted in committing him for examination, as two pawn-tickets, supposed to represent the watches, were found in his possession.

CARRYING OFF COPPERS.

On Saturday night the store of Mr. James Valentine, No. 243 Washington-street, was entered by forcing off a skylight on the roof and $100 in pennies as well as $22 worth of other property were taken away by the thieves. John White and Michael McDonald were subsequently arrested at No. 33 Baxter-street, upon suspicion of having committed the burglary. They were both held for trial.

AN ALLEGED PICKPOCKET.

William Curtis, a colored man, was apprehended on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain from the pocket of Wm. Clark, of No. 34 King-street. The robbery is alleged to have been committed in the street. The accused protested his innocence, but was nevertheless held for examination.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY.

At a late hour last evening, the police of the First Ward discovered that the door of the store of John D. Phillips & Co., dealers in fur, at No. 60 Broadway, was open. Suspecting that burglars were in the building, Officers Bryan and Rowland entered and arrested a man who was about decamping with $300 worth of furs. Two confederates of the arrested man made their escape from the building.

MORE SPURIOUS MONEY.

Last evening, a man who refused to give any further account of himself than that his name was Henry J. Archer, was detected, at a liquor-store in Wooster-street, in the attempt to pass bills purporting to be issues of the Brownsville Bank of Omaha City, Nebraska Territory. On searching him, $85 of the spurious money, in $5 and $10 notes, were found. The bills are printed in green and black ink, and are signed "A. Symonds, Cashier," and "H. Shipman, Vice-President." The title of the bank is probably fictitious.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Walford, of No. 22 Fifth-street, says that he was passing out of the groggery No. 11 Thomas-street, on the night of the 14th inst., when he was knocked down and robbed of $4 25. Walford made an affidavit that Clarkson Voorhees committed the robbery, and in default of $1,000 bail, Justice CONNOLLY committed him to answer.

LINING HIS STOCKING.

Martin S. McNamara, of No. 230 Hudson-street, alleges that he placed $100 upon a washstand in his room, and that it was stolen thence by Simon Müller, a young German, who was in his service. Upon the arrest of Müller, the money was found in his stocking. Justice CONNOLLY held the accused for trial.

CITY POLITICS.

TAMMANY CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

NOMINATION OF WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN FOR CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The adjourned Mayoralty Convention convened at Tammany Hall on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., to nominate candidates for Mayor and Corporation Counsel.

The Convention was called to order about 4 o'clock, Hon. JOHN KELLY occupying the Chair, and WM. CALDWELL, C. K. SMITH and JOHN WHEELER officiating as Secretaries.

Mr. J. E. DEVLIN, who had been prominently named as candidate for Corporation Counsel, addressed the Convention in a speech of considerable length, withdrawing his claims and urging upon the Convention and the Democratic Party the support of the candidates about to be nominated.

A friend of Recorder BARNARD withdrew the name of that official from competition.

Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER offered a resolution, which was adopted, returning the thanks of the Convention to the candidates withdrawn for their exemplary self-denial and patriotic disinterestedness.

The Chairman read a letter, which had been received by Mr. FOWLER from Mr. BRADY, stating that if his name could give strength to the ticket, it would only be as a candidate for the Mayoralty, and that he would not consent to be nominated for that office.

Speeches were made by Hon. John J. Cochrane, Isaac V. Fowler, Hon. John Wheeler, R. B. Connolly, Nelson J. Waterbury, Edward Cooper and several other gentlemen, counseling harmony in the party and united action to secure a good Government for the City of New-York.

The Special Committee of one from each Ward, which was appointed at the first meeting of the Convention, to report a plan of action, and which had appointed a sub-committee of five, submitted a report recommending the nomination of WM. F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, and SAMUEL J. TILDEN for Corporation Counsel. The report was accepted by an overwhelming majority, and upon calling the Yeas and Nays the adoption was made unanimous.

Committees were appointed to inform the candidates of their election, and to cooperate with the Committee of the Almshouse Governor Convention in arranging for a ratification meeting.

After resolutions thanking the officers, the Convention adjourned.

The nominations were received, both inside and outside the Convention, with almost unanimous satisfaction.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Tammany Hall Aldermanic Conventions met on Saturday night, in the several Aldermanic Districts with the even numerical designations, and, with the exception of the Fourth, all nominated candidates as follows.

Second District	George P. Bickford.
Sixth District	Michael Tuomey.
Eighth District	Peter Mitchell.
Tenth District	Charles G. Cornell.
Twelfth District	F. I. A. Boole.

MOZART HALL NOMINATIONS.

CONVENTION OF THE WILSON BRANCH—TAMMANY HALL INDORSED.

The adherents of Ex-Alderman WILSON assembled Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock—the hour for which their meeting had been advertised—in front of Mozar Hall, but found the doors closed against them and policemen posted inside to prevent a forcible entrance. So they hired the hall in the Stuyvesant Institute, next door, and there were called to order by Mr. WILSON, who said that FERNANDO WOOD had hired the whole of the adjoining building, and the "Mozart Shades" in the rear, on Mercer-street, so as to prevent them from holding a meeting, and that the report had been circulated that all they intended to do on this occasion was to create a disturbance. The Wood faction had spread this story around. To this he attributed the meagre attendance, there being not more than forty persons in the room. The Secretary called the roll by Wards, and the Convention was declared duly organized. Then WM. F. HAVEMEYER was nominated for Mayor and PATRICK MCELROY for Almshouse Governor.

Committees were appointed to inform the nominees of the action of the Convention, and to confer with a Committee from Tammany Hall with regard to the calling of a ratification meeting, and the meeting was declared adjourned *sine die*, after an exceedingly brief session. Several policemen were stationed at the door while the Convention was in session, but their services were not called in requisition.

MR. JACOB VANDERPOEL DECLINES TO RUN FOR MAYOR.

NEW-YORK, SaturJay, Nov. 19, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I perceive that my name is mentioned in your paper as one of the four persons named by the gentlemen forming the Committee at the St. Nicholas Hotel, as a proper person to receive the nomination for the office of Mayor of this City. Deeply sensible of the kind feelings thus manifested toward me, yet I cannot consent to allow my name to go before the public in that connection, as my private affairs require all my attention at the present time; and, even if nominated by so respectable and influential a class of my fellow-citizens, I should feel compelled to decline the honor intended to be conferred on me. Will you, therefore, do me the favor to say to your numerous readers that under no circumstances whatever, could I consent to be a candidate for the office of Mayor at the coming election.

JACOB VANDERPOEL,
No. 105 Madison-avenue.

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The Americans met on Saturday evening at No. 187 Bowery, pursuant to a call of their Committee, to nominate Municipal officers. The meeting was fully attended by delegates from the various Wards. As is usual, the proceedings were private. The Convention nominated only a single candidate, Mr. RUFUS W. ANDREWS, for Corporation Counsel, after which it adjourned over to the present week. It is rumored that some arrangement will be made with the Republicans concerning the candidate for Mayor.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SERMONS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

INTRODUCTORY DISCOURSE BY REV. JOEL PARKER.

Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., last evening, at the Presbyterian Church corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, of which he is pastor, delivered the first of a course of Sunday evening lectures, each by different clergymen, to medical students and medical men. He had a great many very attentive listeners. His text was from Zachariah ii., 4: "Run, speak to this young man." He said it was customary in the sacred profession sometimes to select a text as the heading of a discourse, for the purpose of unfolding and applying the truth contained in it; and this was the more approved method in the pulpit. Yet it was sometimes permitted to mention a single verse or fragment of a verse for the mere purpose of conveniently suggesting a theme. If, as in the text, an angel from heaven might with propriety be exhorted to fix his regards on a young man, and hasten to communicate to him a message of good, a minister of Christ should regard it as a great privilege to speak to an auditory composed so largely of young men as that there assembled.

There were two reasons for an intense solicitude on his part on this occasion. In the first place, this course of lectures to young men, mostly strangers, residing in this City, had been suggested by himself. In the second place, he regarded the functions of the spiritual teacher, and those of the professor of the healing art, as greatly similar. There was, at least, a remarkable analogy between them. Both aimed at benefiting the persons of men. Neither the clergyman nor the physician had anything to do with the political relations or the social position of their fellow men. In their professional capacities they proposed to exert no direct influence, except upon the persons of those to whom they stood in the relations respectively of pastor and physician. Their chief business was cure. True, both had something to do in common with all other men in promoting human well-being in every respect. But there would be no call for either profession if men were not diseased in morals and in body. The medical profession was in some sense, a sacred one. Christ had honored it by calling himself a physician, and by healing the bodies as well as the souls of men. In the remainder of the sermon, Dr. PARKER addressed himself to four points. First, it was the duty of each of those to whom he was speaking to be an earnest student. The medical profession was not merely respectable and useful. It was one of the most exalted employments that ever taxed at the same time the human intellect and appealed to the sensibilities of the nature of man. It aimed to do good, and the direct means through which the benevolent work was to be carried forward was the exercise of the mental powers. To attain a perspicuous intellect, a sound judgment and that practical skill in which the mind and heart were combined, and which was denominated wisdom, close application, assiduous culture, were required. He would not presume to specify anything of the methods to be employed in this culture, beyond professional reading and a careful treasuring up of the results of experience, and conference with learned associates. Religion enforced the duty of earnest study. Idleness was the most elementary of all vices. The soul that was not quickened to earnest endeavor could scarcely be subject to any moral guidance. It was like a ship becalmed, that could not so much as feel the guidance of the rudder, but must always float at the mercy of the currents. In the second place, it was their duty to aim to advance the honor and usefulness of the profession. To expose mountebanks, to analyze and discover the secret of their nostrums, for a warning to those whom they seek to impose upon, to make known every valuable discovery, and in every way to aid the progress of medical science—these were some of the duties inculcated under this head. But, in the third place, their chief responsibility, as medical men, would be found in their relations to those who came to them to be healed. He cautioned them not to let the poor suffer. They must be good men in order to be good physicians. A good character inspired the patient with confidence, and was, at the same time, influential in aiding his recovery, and in securing his moral well-being. The good physician, too, should prepare the patient for the visits of the spiritual adviser; he should regard moral influences as subsidiary to his art. The preacher laid great stress on the proposition that, while ministers are concerned principally in the teaching of men, physicians have special opportunities of enforcing religious discipline. The medical man had access to the household, and woman, the grand source of Christian influence, often felt the effect of his example and guidance. In conclusion, Dr. PARKER urged his hearers to be Christian men, to study their Bibles and learn what it was good to do, and to do all the good that they can. It is not yet decided who will deliver the next lecture of the course.

A SLAVE ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE HER FAMILY.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Before commencing his sermon last evening, Dr. CHEEVER announced that a collection would be taken up, pursuant to a vote of the Committee, for the purpose of helping to purchase the freedom of a slave. He called upon Rev. Mr. WARREN to state the circumstances.

Rev. C. J. WARREN addressed the congregation from the front of the pulpit. He said it was intended that Mrs. WELLS, the applicant for the money, should have a front seat in the church that evening, but she had not occupied the place assigned her. She had come to them well recommended by Dr. LATHROP and other Baptist ministers, and by Dr. TYNG. She had united with the Baptist Church in St. Louis when a slave child twelve years of age, her owner being a member of the same Church. Having been taught from her childhood that she should yield obedience to her owner, she had always faithfully given her wages to her mistress. One morning she started for Church, and was met on the way by a person who told her there was a slave in the slave-pen who wanted to see her. She hurried to the place indicated, in haste to get to Church in time; and after she had entered the pen the door was locked, and she was informed that she had been sold for one thousand dollars, to go South. Being well known in St. Louis, she raised the thousand dollars to buy her freedom—borrowing $600 from a well-known banker. She set herself at work to get her family free, and raised $600 to buy a child, $600 to buy her mother, $500 for a little one, and $1,000 for a sister. She was now trying to raise $1,600 to buy a remaining sister, and had raised $900 of that sum. She expected to be able to secure the balance of $100 in his church. She had received letters telling her that she must get back quickly, and she feared that her sister would be sold South. Letters in her possession from the banker acknowledged the receipt of money which she had faithfully transmitted as collected. From these testimonials, the committee believed that she was perfectly worthy of confidence. A few brethren of the church had volunteered to contribute a few dollars each to make up the required sum in case it was not forthcoming from the evening's collection. The freed slave would be there in the course of the evening to answer inquiries.

Mr. FAIRBANKS, speaking from the congregation, said it would be desirable that the congregation should see Mrs. WELLS. She was nearly white.

Mr. WARREN requested Mrs. WELLS to come forward, but the lady did not make her appearance.

Dr. BALL said Mrs. WELLS was in the habit of visiting churches for this purpose of collecting money, and something unusual must have detained her. He had told her that if she could not procure a collection in Dr. CHAPIN'S church or Mr. BEECHER'S, she might meet with success here. She had probably been detained by the illness of her child.

The collection was then taken up.

Dr. CHEEVER, after reading several notices, took his text from Luke v., 22, 23: "Jesus answering, said unto them, They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick. I come not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." The aim of the discourse was to show the tenderness of Christ towards a wounded conscience, and that Christ combined the utmost severity with the utmost love. Dr. CHEEVER quoted the 18th and 19th chapters of Matthew on the latter point, and declared that the 23d chapter of the same book was full of terrific reproach, invective, sarcasm, and malediction, and that it was an example of the most denunciatory preaching, closing with a tender appeal. While speaking of the Pharisees reviling Christ, because he ate with the publicans, Dr. CHEEVER said they had very nearly reached the pitch of wickedness that has been reached by our own nation, it being then the opinion that the publicans had no rights that the Jews were bound to respect.

DEDICATION OF A UNIVERSALIST MISSION CHURCH.

A small building on the Third-avenue, corner of Sixty-first-street, which has been fitted up by the Universalists of the City for a Mission Church, was yesterday afternoon dedicated with appropriate services. Rev. M. BALLOU made the dedicatory prayer, and the sermon was delivered by Rev. J. A. SAWYER, D. D. The text selected for the occasion was from 1 Cor. iii., 9: "For we are laborers together with God."

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.

The twelfth anniversary of the Missionary Association connected with the Sabbath-school of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church (Dr. BURCHARD'S) was celebrated last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. THOS. C. STRONG and Mr. J. P. SAMUELS, the latter the missionary of the Association, who has just returned from Wisconsin.

Fires.

FALSE ALARM.

The alarm for the Third District, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was false, being occasioned by smoke proceeding from a stove-pipe passing between two buildings in Broome-street, near the corner of Crosby-street.

IN BROADWAY.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the boot and shoe-store of J. HUNT, No. 430 Broadway. Capt. CROSSIN, of Insurance Patrol No. 2, assisted by several citizens, extinguished the flames before any material damage was done. The fire was caused by Mr. HUNT applying a lighted match to a leak in the gas pipe.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A FIGHT IN THE STREETS.—While several individuals were in a barber's shop on Clinton-street, near Pierrepont, yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a dispute arose between BARNEY MCCAFFREY and Deputy Sheriff G. F. HARDY, as to whose turn it was to be shaved. The former claimed that his turn had arrived, and took the vacant seat. Upon being remonstrated with, he applied some offensive epithet to Mr. HARDY, who resented it with a blow, and a skirmish followed, in which MCCAFFREY was worsted. He left the place, and having obtained the assistance of THOMAS MCCAFFREY and PETER MCDONOUGH, the trio returned with stones and other missiles. They met Mr. HARDY and Mr. R. B. CLARK—who was also in the barber's shop when the first disturbance occurred—on Pierrepont-street, and commenced an attack upon them. Outsiders interfered, and the fight for a time bade fair to become serious, but the parties assailed, with the assistance of the Police, succeeded in arresting the two MCCAFFREYS, with MCDONOUGH, and took them to the Station-house. Besides numerous bruises, Mr. HARDY was severely cut on the top of his head. Several others who engaged in the *melée* were more or less injured. The accused will be brought before Justice CORNWELL this morning for examination. The disturbance created much excitement in the churches in the vicinity.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—The return of the Deputy Superintendent of Police in this city for the quarter ending the 1st inst., shows that 4,410 arrests were made—460 more than the previous quarter. Of the whole number of arrests 1,141 were females; 1,592 of the persons arrested could neither read nor write. 234 lost children were returned to their homes. 1,812 cases were reported to the Corporation Attorney for violating the city ordinances, and of $7,732 92 reported to have been stolen, $4,530 68 was recovered by the police. 789 of the persons arrested were natives of the United States, while 2,917 were from Ireland alone. Offences against the person there were 3,482, the principal of which were: intoxication, 1,324; intoxication and disorderly, 566; assault and battery, 656; disorderly conduct, 197; vagrancy, 397; six arrests for murder, and 22 for assault and battery with intent to kill. For offences against property 978 arrests were made, of which 247 were for petit larceny, 59 grand larceny, 42 burglary, 16 picking pockets, 25 for robbery in the first degree, and 33 for passing counterfeit money. The arrests were made in the different Districts as follows: First Precinct, 596; second Precinct, 568; third Precinct, 962; fourth Precinct, 584; fifth Precinct, 631; sixth Precinct, 409; seventh Precinct, 91; eighth Precinct, 275; ninth Precinct, 344.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Park Commissioners was held Saturday night, when the general subject of parks was discussed until a late hour. As no estimates were presented as to the probable cost of either of the plans, there was much opposition to making any recommendation to the Common Council. Estimates will doubtless be made up before the next meeting, though several of the Commissioners think that the preparation of them does not legitimately come within the sphere of their duties.

MORTALITY.—There were 93 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 19; women 19; boys, 53; girls, 22. Adults, 38; children, 55. Males, 52; females, 41. There were 13 deaths by consumption, and 11 by inflammation of the lungs.

THE CANVASSERS.—The Board of County Canvassers met on Saturday, canvassed as far as the Nineteenth Ward, and adjourned till to-day. They will probably complete their labors to-day.

WATER RENTS.—The total amount of water rents assessed where water mains have been laid, amounted on Saturday last to $211,981 61, of which sum $114,318 18 has been collected. Total number of permits granted to use the water, 6,382.

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court for this day: Nos. 58, 59, 60, 104, 111, 118, 125, 131, 137, 143, 152½ 153 of the October Calendar, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8 9, 10, 11 of the November Calendar. City Court—Nos. 3, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 36, 40, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 1, 19, 21, 25, 48, 49.

We shall open to-day a case new style Cashmere Vestings and fine fancy French Cassimeres, just received from Paris.

These goods are of first quality, imported by ourselves. We give an extract of a letter from our agent there:

"I have sent light colors and showy vestings, as they are all the go here. No velvets worn in Paris—all cashmere vestings."

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, At Reduced Prices. No. 495 Broadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

New-York KEROSENE OIL.

A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.

Dépôt of Company, No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

MESSRS. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous for the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE, FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING, P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 30 Platt-st.

A Great Reduction of prices in STEREOSCOPIC GOODS, At BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 19 John st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!

GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt No. 156 William-st., corner Ann-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

A great chance for ladies and gentlemen to dispose of their left-off wearing apparel to a good advantage. Fifty per cent. will be paid more than anywhere else by calling or addressing to B. MINTZ, No. 202 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. MINTZ.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.— This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop. —This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the Union.

Dashing Overcoats, from $3 50 to $25. Superb Black Frock Coats, $6 to $16, At the Mammoth Clothing Warehouse of GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

MARRIED.

WAYDELL—WELCKER.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 14, by Rev. G. C. Lucas, W. ANDERSON WAYDELL to MARY ELIZABETH WELCKER, both of this City.

BERRY—DWIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, NATHANIEL BERRY, of Lafayette, Ind., to JOANNA, daughter of the late Timothy Dwight, Esq., of New-York.

WHEELER—DOWIE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, by Rev. J. M. Krebs, D. D., GEORGE W. WHEELER to LUCY, eldest daughter of Henry Dowie, of Andes, N. Y.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, MARY ALICE, youngest daughter of Elisha and Alice M. Davis, aged 11 years, 7 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at No. 57 St. Mark's-place, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

SNECKNER.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 20, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, youngest son of Wm. Sneckner, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, from his father's residence, No. 24 East 15th-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, suddenly, at her residence, No. 80 Dominick-st., CAROLINE, the wife of William Smith, in the 51st year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given in the next issue.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, after a brief illness, SARAH SICKLES, eldest daughter of Asbury and Sarah Newcomb, aged 4 years, 10 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 28 Sheriff-st., at 1 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 22d inst. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

DICKIE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 20, after a lingering illness, JOHN DICKIE, a native of Scotland, 53 years of age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Myrtle-av., near Kent-av., on Tuesday next, at 2 P. M.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

GILBERT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 19, in the 54th year of his age, THOMAS GILBERT, Iron-founder.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 8 South 6th-st., without further invitation, at 2 o'clock, this day, (Monday.)

MUMBY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 20, of consumption, ANN MARIA, wife of George W. Mumby, aged 35 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 79 Cranberry-st., at 2 o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

THOM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 19, JAMES THOM, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs') corner of Henry and Remsen sts., on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HUNTINGTON.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. LYDIA HUNTINGTON, aged 72 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

WEST.—At South Wilbraham, Mass., on Saturday, Nov. 12, AMIRA, relict of Joel West, of Tolland, Conn., aged 81 years.

SCHUREMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 19, of congestion of the brain, ALBERT B. SCHUREMAN, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 21 Columbia-st., this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

LUDLOW.—At Grigsville, Illinois, on Friday, Nov. 18, after two weeks of severe suffering, from the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting, ROBERT MCK. LUDLOW, son of Robert M. Ludlow, of this City.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

*Extra Class, No

DRY GOODS.

GLOVES.

We ask the attention of our customers to our complete assortment of
SILK,
UNION, and
CLOTH-LINED
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Also,
a complete assortment of
WINTER GLOVES FOR GENTS.
Also,
Bajou's celebrated make of
LADIES', MISSES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES.
A full assortment of sizes, in all the fashionable shades, just received by
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of WORTH-ST.

FOR WINTER WEAR!
A LARGE LOT OF
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS'
WOOLEN HALF-HOSE.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
FLEECY-LINED HOSE.
Also,
A Very Superior Assortment of
PORTSMOUTH ALL-WOOL HOSE,
of ALL SIZES,
NOW OPEN AT
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

250 PIECES OF
4-4 RICH ENGLISH PRINTS,
At 12½ CENTS PER YARD,
NOW OPEN AT
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.'S,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. of WORTH-ST.

481 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF RICH SILKS.
1,500 PIECES NEW STYLES
AT 75 CENTS PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $1 25.
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY
ONLY $1 PER YARD,
REDUCED FROM $1 75.
OBSERVE THE NAME AND NUMBER,
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY,
AN ADDITION
OF 1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
AT $1 00 PER YARD,
WORTH $1 75.
481 BROADWAY,
TWO DOORS BELOW BROOME-ST.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
25 cases
RICH DRESS GOODS,
40 per cent.
Less than cost of
importation.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
1,000 DOZEN
FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS,
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Would invite notice to their large stock of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Long and Square, Broches, Stellas, Woolen, &c., &c.
Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
In great variety,
BELOW USUAL PRICES;
And at Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Will exhibit, on Monday, Nov. 21,
PARIS EMBROIDERED CLOAKS.
Also, a large assortment of Cloaks manufactured expressly for their RETAIL SALES, of the
MOST APPROVED SHAPES,
And elegantly trimmed in rich Lyons Velvet, Fancy and Plain Cloths, Plain and Ribbed Beavers, &c., &c.,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
In every variety, including J. Crossley & Son's Tapestries, Velvets, and Medallions; Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain, and Stair Carpetings. Also,
OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS,
Hemp and Low-priced Carpets, Rods, &c.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Another GREAT REDUCTION in SILKS and DRESS GOODS.
100 more Pieces DRESS SILKS, at 50c. per Yard, REDUCED from 75c.
Also 100 Pieces, reduced from $1 50 to 87c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Just opened, 70 Pieces HEAVY FRENCH POPLIN, Reduced to 50c.—former price, $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
50 Pieces FRENCH MERINO, only 50c.
Worth 75c. and $1.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th st.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
75 more Pieces ALL WOOL DE LAINES, at 2s. 6d to 3s.
Reduced from 4s. 6d. and 6s.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
20 more Pieces Wide BLACK SILKS 7s. and $1 per yard,
Worth $1 25.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
2 Cases PACIFIC and MANCHESTER DE LAINES,
At 1s. per Yard, worth 1s. 6d.

FROM AUCTION!
50 PER CENT. UNDER COST OF IMPORTATION,
SILK ROBES, VELVET ROBES,
AND
ILKS BY THE YARD—ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
Also,
MERINOS, DELAINES, SOLFERINO CLOTHS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
UNDER-GARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHAWLS,
LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.,
At Retail, Nov. 21.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CHEAP VELVET ROBES!
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on Nov. 21,
Their entire stock of elegant
SILK AND VELVET ROBES
AND
RICH SILKS BY THE YARD,
At a still great sacrifice on former prices.

SHAWLS!
FROM AUCTION and of OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
IN REAL INDIA-CAMELS' HAIR,
WOOL, BROCHE, STELLA, &c.,
At Retail Nov. 21,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES THAN BEFORE OFFERED.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 429 BROADWAY.
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS.
$100,000 worth of the following novelties
Will be offered
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Black Thread and French Lace Veils.
Coiffeurs, Barbes and Capes.
Black Thread, Guipure, and French Laces, all widths.
VALENCIENNES LACE SETS,
From $4 50 and upward.
MEDALLION LACE SETS,
From $6 and upward.
Real Point and Point Applique Lace Collars and Sets.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets.
Paris Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
POINT and VALENCIENNES LACES
In great variety and cheap.
INFANTS' ROBES, WAISTS and CAPS.
BANDS, FLOUNCINGS and MUSLIN TRIMMINGS.
Ladies will please examine our stock
AND JUDGE FOR THEMSELVES,
E. WILLIAMS & CO., late PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard st.

MADAME DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS cannot get out of order, and combine every other essential quality, besides being as cheap as the cheapest. No. 375 Broadway, No. 679 Broadway, No. 3 0 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., and No. 362 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The new Paris shape of 15, 20, 25 and 30 springs. Old Skirts repaired and made over in the new style at 6 cents per spring. Mme. DEMOREST was awarded the first premium and prize medal by the American Institute for the best Skirts. A re-examination being solicted by competitors a special Committee was appointed, and the award was by them unanimously confirmed.

A NEW STYLE OF PARIS EMBROIDERED Collar and Cuffs Medallion, Valenciennes and Insertion Sets and Collars, with Handkerchiefs to match, Paris Embroideries, Infant's Caps and Cloaks, and Illusion Goods in endless variety. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 62 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS!
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 21.
We shall offer our MAGNIFICENT SHAWL STOCK, including,
THE FINEST LINE OF PARIS BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS IN THE CITY,
at
Half the usual prices.
Our
CLOAK STOCK
Contains now over five thousand garments,
IMPORTED AND OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Most of which are in exclusive styles,
Elegantly made, and
AT POPULAR PRICES,
OUR UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF GENUINE FURS,
of
EVERY KIND AND IN EVERY STYLE,
Will be sold by us during the balance of the season,
At retail.
NEARLY TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH AT THE VALUE OF THE SKINS.
☞ Buyers are invited to compare.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer, for the balance of the season, their
SUPERB STOCK OF SHAWLS
at greatly reduced prices.
A., C. & CO. would invite the especial attention of the public to a choice lot of
SHEPHERD'S PLAID LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also,
REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering,
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
THEIR
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
DRAPERY MUSLINS, and
VESTIBULE LACES.
Persons wishing such goods would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

TABLECLOTHS, NAPKINS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 21,
Their extensive stock of superior DAMASK TABLECLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS and TOWELING at greatly reduced prices.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling their WINTER CLOAKS at reduced prices.
Amongst them will be found ALL THE VARIETIES of the season.
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
IN SETS, SLEEVES, BARBES, VEILS, COIFFURES and by the yard.
A large and rich assortment received per steamer *Asia* for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, corner of Mercer.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 86 AND 88 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.

DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

JUST RECEIVED,
THE NEW PARISIAN SHAPE
FORTY AND FIFTY HOOP
WOVEN STEEL SKIRTS.
J. W. C. ANDERSON,
NO. 607 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES.

SETS OF LACE CURTAINS,
AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S.
No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
400 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY PLAID AND BAYADERE,
At 4s. 6d. per yard,
Very cheap at 6s.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS
In
WINTER SHAWLS,
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
450 PIECES NEW PATTERNS,
$1 per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NEW SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
THE CHOICEST PARIS NOVELTIES
Of the Season. Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

TWO FLOUNCED VELVET
AND CHEVALIER ROBES,
At $20 each.
Extraordinary bargains
A. T. STEWART & CO.

REAL INDIA CAMELS'-HAIR
LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS
At lower prices
than ever offered in this market.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

GENUINE FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!!
VELVETS.
Just received at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS FOR LADIES' BONNETS of every hue and shade.
Also a very large stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS.
N. B.—At
LICHTENSTEIN'S,
No. 387 Broadway.

THANKSGIVING DINNERS.
DINNER AND DESSERT SETS
DINNER-KNIVES, CARVERS,
TABLE AND TEA-SPOONS,
CASTERS,
And a large assortment of
GLASS WARE,
At CHINA HALL,
No. 503 Broadway,
CHAS. C. LEIGH.

AT REDUCED PRICES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. now offer their entire stock of RICH FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. have just opened
NEW SILKS,
POPLINS, VALENCIAS, and
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
which will be sold much under regular prices.
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. will, for the balance of the season, offer their superb stock of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
J. G. & CO. invite especial attention to this department of their stock, containing the very latest Paris styles, and many novelties of their own importation.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
FURS! FURS! FURS!
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.
A large assortment of Cloaks and Furs, of the newest styles, at his usual reasonable prices.
No. 310 Canal-st., exactly opposite Mercer-st.

POPULAR TRADE IN CURTAINS.
SATIN DE LAINES
Reduced to $1 50 per yard,
Or made up in Curtains,
With Cornices and Trimmings complete,
At $15, $18, $20, and $25 per Set.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

IRISH LINENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Shirt Bosoms, Table Cloths, &c., direct from manufacturers, low. LINEN WAREHOUSE, 128 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

LOOK TO THE SACRIFICE.
THE EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING.
RICH DRESS GOODS REDUCED BEYOND BELIEF.
THE GREAT SALE AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
IS THE TOPIC OF THE DAY.

RICH DOUBLE-SKIRT ROBES,
Invoiced at $45,
Reduced to $30.
RICH TWO-FLOUNCED ROBES,
Invoiced at $35,
Reduced to $25.
RICH THREE-FLOUNCED ROBES,
Invoiced at $25,
Reduced to $16 50
RICH FRENCH MERINOS,
Invoiced at $1 25,
Reduced to 69 cents.
RICH PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,)
Invoiced at 69 cents,
Reduced to 44 cents.
5 CASES,
NEWEST STYLES.
MUSLIN DELAINES, (late imports.)
Invoiced at 31 cents,
Reduced to $1.
AT ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
5 CASES
"NEW-YORK MILL" PRINTS,
Manufacturer's prices 12 cents,
AT SIXPENCE PER YARD.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, (very rich.)
Invoiced at $1 50,
Reduced to $1.
WALTHAM MILLS SHEETINGS, 9x4 wide,
Manufacturer's prices 31 cents,
Reduced to 25 cents per yard.
HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS
Of every description,
REDUCED IN EQUAL PROPORTIONS.
Also,
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FINE CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
Plain and Fancy,
REDUCED 40 PER CENT.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

409 GREAT BARGAINS 409
IN CLOAKS.
A TREMENDOUS STOCK
OF
FINE BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AT
H. EDGERTON, No. 409 CANAL-ST.
Being about to close the season, I offer
MY ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS
Now on hand, which comprises
ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF
FINE CASTOR BEAVERS,
FINE FELT BEAVERS,
FINE DOESKIN BEAVERS,
FINE TRICOT BEAVERS,
IN SUPER QUALITIES,
From $5 to $10.
Also, a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS,
RAGLANS,
CHESTERFIELDS
and BURNOUS,
IN CLOTHS and BEAVERS,
From $2 50 to $8.
HENRY EDGERTON,
No. 409 CANAL-ST.

NEW CARPETS
At
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Cane-seat Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. F. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

LACE CURTAINS
AND
CURTAINS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BROCATEL, SATIN,
SATIN DELAINES, TAPESTRY, REPS,
LASTING CHINTZ, &c., &c.,
By the yard, with every style of Trimmings,
OR MADE UP AFTER
THE LATEST PARISIAN DESIGNS,
In the best manner, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway

A GREAT SAVING TO BUYERS OF CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
CARPETS.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway,
Will, after this date, and until 1st of January next, (Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,) Offer their ENTIRE STOCK at RETAIL for
CASH, at WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and
Selection made from the Largest Stock
Ever offered at Retail in the City.
Every grade of Goods
Can be had.
Experienced upholsterers have been engaged, and goods will be delivered free and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities.
T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY,
No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
in this market,
Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods from steamer *New World* will be sold off low, consisting of prints, muslins, broadcloths, cassimeres, sattinets, blankets, carpeting, &c. For sale by WM. MATHEWS, No 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HUSTER & SIEDE, No. 38 Maiden Lane,
Offer their rich and elegant assortment of LADIES' FURS, consisting of HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, ROYAL ERMINE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, FITCH MARTEN, &c., &c.
Made up in the latest style, which they offer at the lowest prices.

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! 39
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, 39
No. 39 Maiden-lane.

FASHIONABLE FURS.—FRANCIS LANDRY, No. 683 Broadway, having greatly enlarged his store, informs his friends and the public that he can now present for their inspection a much larger, richer, and more elegant assortment of FANCY FURS than ever before, to which he solicits their attention.

FOBOS, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of every description of European and American FURS, invites the attention of his customers and the public to his extensive and elegant assortment, which he will sell at very reasonable prices. No. 44 Maiden-lane.

LECTURES.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.
The sixth in the
ANGLO-AFRICAN COURSE
OF POPULAR LECTURES
Will be delivered in
SHILOH CHURCH,
Prince and Marion sts.,
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23d inst.,
BY
MR. WILLIAM HERRIES,
SUBJECT—*Revelation and Chattel Slavery.*
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

LECTURES BY DR. SCUDDER.
The Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will give the fifth and last lecture of his course at the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21,
Subject—"Critical Periods in the History of the British Empire in India—Some account of earlier Mutinies and Massacres—The late Great Rebellion—its Nature and Occasion—The Atrocities; how far exaggerated—Heroic Deeds—Destiny of India." Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
At COOPER INSTITUTE TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, Fr. J. V. HUNTINGTON's lecture,
THE ROMAN QUESTION.
Lecture begins at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his popular Lecture upon *Young America* MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock, in the Church, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Tickets, admitting gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents; single ticket, 25 cents. To be had at Roe, Lockwood & Son's, Randolph's on Broadway; Van Buren's in Bleecker-st.; Burnton's, 6th-av., and at the door. Mr. Lord will preside at the organ.

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., WILL DELIVER A course of lectures, in the New-York Medical College in 13th-st., near 4th-av., on *The Respiratory and Digestive Organs.* Elegant plates and manikins will be used to illustrate the lectures. Lectures TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of next week, and on the 29th. Tickets for the course, 50 cts.; single admission, 25 cts., to be had at the door, or at the Doctor's office, 206 East 23d-st. Lecture Tuesday evening, free.

CUMMINGS LITERARY UNION.—DR. O. A. BROWNSON's Lecture on *Patriotism*, MONDAY, Nov. 21, 1859, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d st. and 4th-av. Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

Four-story, brown stone front, high stoop, 10th house from 5th-av., south side of street and west of the avenue, 20x50x100. Also, the adjoining house, same size and finish.

Two 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses in 42d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, south side, 21x50x99.

No. 28 West 18th-st., 4-story, brown stone, 25x65x½ the block. Will exchange for smaller houses, well located.

No. 57 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 20x55x100. Will take a portion in trade and cash.

Two splendid brown stone fronts in Lexington-av., between 44th and 45th sts., east side, 20x50x75. Will sell, or lease at $800 a year.

Three-story and basement, brown stone, high stoop, in splendid order, No. 155 West 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., north side, 23x50x99. Will exchange for smaller houses.

No. 297 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts., 20.5'x55x99, 3-story and basement, high stoop and counter-cellar, beautifully located and finished.

Nos. 47 and 49 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., north side, 2-story and basement, Rutland freestone fronts, 18.9x46x½ the block. Finest location in New-York.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz, one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond.) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABIE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS FOR SALE.—A corner plot of ground, consisting of nearly three lots, one of the best building sites in the City, will be sold on easy terms. Also, for sale, a house and lot on 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., lot 25½ by 100, with a substantial frame house, with all modern improvements; will rent for $700.
KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, SOUTH-east corner of 39th-st., a first-class, three-story, brown-stone front house, front full size. This is one of the best built houses, by days' work, and one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises, or in the third house from the corner, of C. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—THE LEASEHOLD OF THE THREE-story, brick front house No. 7 Varick-st., on the west side, between Franklin and North Moore sts. The lease has 12 years to run from 1st of May next, at a ground-rent of $200 and the taxes. The lot is 20 feet wide and 60 feet deep. For further particulars inquire of PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 14 Pine-st., Commercial Buildings.

FARMS, IMPROVED RESIDENCES AND building sites, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap. A few choice locations on the west side of the Hudson, with fine river view, &c. SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer, Real Estate and General Agent, 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—17 ACRES, AT Yonkers, with fine improvements; at Tarrytown, 38, 42 and 46 acres, no buildings; also, on the Banks of the Hudson, at Hastings, an elegant residence and large grounds. For maps, &c., apply at No. 2 Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—18 LOTS AND 1 gore lot in the 19th Ward of Brooklyn, near two ferries. Will be sold or exchanged for small unincumbered houses in this City, or for a cheap cottage, with more or less ground, on the Hudson River, near Carmansville. Owners only address, R. S. J., Box 2,499 Post Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th st. Also lots on 106th and 113th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A NEW AND elegantly finished brown-stone, three-story and basement first class house, on West side, for sale or exchange for free or light mortgaged tenement property. Address Box No. 3,792 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A CHOICE lot of Western farming lands and pine lands will be sold or exchanged, for goods or unincumbered City property, if applied for soon. Address B. ROCKWELL, No. 39 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, BROWN stone front, full lot, built by days' works; in perfect order, and elegantly fitted up. It is located in 17th-st., near 6th-av. It will be sold cheap. Inquire of R. G. PIERCE, No. 15 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT SITUATED corner of 2d-av. and 31st-st.; rents for $1,522 per year; will be sold for $13,000. Terms easy. Inquire of WM. FITZRITCH, No. 135½ East 32d-st; and 20 other houses for sale cheap.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory, 36 by 50 feet, four stories, with one story adjoining building, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 13 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden lane.

ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR CITY OR country houses, in every style, or made to order, complete, only $5, by JOHN P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING house, near Washington-square, in 4th-st.; $900 or $1,000 worth of good furniture will be sold at a bargain for cash only; a few desirable persons will remain permanently, who pay upwards of $100 per week. This is a rare opportunity for a family to secure an excellent home and realize a nice weekly income. Apply to PENNOCK & CO., No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 21.

BEEKMAN-STREET, &c.—TO LEASE—Store, basement and cellar of No. 26 Beekman and No. 18 Spruce-st., together 185 feet deep; would be let separately if desired. Each store has capital light, and the location is very desirable. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 260 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A first-class three-story and basement brick house, situated in South 4th st., convenient to the ferries. Apply to G. W. KELSEY, Office No. 122 Grand st., Williamsburgh.

$3,000.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE STORE IN Broadway, near Canal-st., and stock of valuable goods for sale, consisting of books, stationery, and fancy articles, valued at about $4,000. For further information apply at No. 419 Broadway.

ROOMS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET in the marble front building Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, about to be occupied (in part) by the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank. Apply to HENRY TREADWELL, (Tiffany & Co.,) No. 550 Broadway.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, AT No. 131 and 133 Mercer-st.
Apply to the Engineer on the premises, or to
E. V. HOUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, NO. 122 Lafayette-av., No. 144 Oxford-st., No. 46 Portland-av., and the pleasant dwelling No. 132 Ryerson-st., near Myrtle-av. cars. Key at No. 106. Call and see it.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE WITH eight rooms, and six lots of ground, in good order. Rent $175 per annum. Inquire of C. MARC, Florist, Grand-st., Astoria.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF THE HOUSE No. 184 Laurens-st. For terms inquire in the rear building, or at No. 134 Fulton-st., of A. BARNARD.

TO LET—A PLEASANT AND CONVENIENT front room, without board, with privilege of the parlor, if required, at No. 62 East 22d st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J., containing from 6 to 26 acres, on the mountain side, near the depôt, and one hour's ride from New-York City. The buildings are first class, new, large, and in complete order. All the latest improvements, and pure, soft spring water introduced throughout. The grounds are handsomely laid out, ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain. Fruit in great abundance. Apply to LUDLOW, PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE OR COTTAGE WANTED—either in New-York or Brooklyn. If in Brooklyn, must be within 10 or 15 minutes' ride of the ferries; or in New-York, not above 32d-st., west side preferred. A letter addressed to L. E. L., Box No 126 *Times* Office, describing the locality and stating terms, will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, WITH A QUIET family, without boarders, by a gentleman and his wife, without children, a parlor and two bedrooms. They will provide for their own table, to be prepared and served by servants of the family. Liberal pay for suitable accommodations; with references. Address Box No. 3 297 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $14,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,607 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A WIFE and daughter, would like to hire an elegantly-furnished house in Brooklyn, until 1st May next; will pay a moderate rent, and take good care of the furniture and premises. Address A. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL STORE ON Broadway, suitable for a light business; must be on west side, below 14th-st.; any person having such may hear of a good tenant by addressing E. V. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, situated in the upper part of the City; price from $10,000 to $14,000; possession immediately. Address, with details, A. T. M., Box No. 2,598 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT
LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.,
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,
At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise
REAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,
and all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES.
Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant
SLEIGH, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES,
among which may be found rich and well-trimmed
ROCKY MOUNTAIN ROBES.
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,
Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.
Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.
In offering this sale to the public we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exact

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
In various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBER, IN PURSUANCE OF a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through E. H. LUDLOW & CO., auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, (unless the instalments now due are previously paid), standing in the names of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of the instalments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating said Company, viz:

	Shares.	No. Certificate.
James Aiken	83	642@646
Jandentext Bondt	10	3497
Robert Benson & Co	10	1297
John Baines	7	1725
John Peter Grant Dallas	117	1513
Rev. H. Ward, (on London Books)	150	—
E. F. Satterthwaite	3	5433
R. Raphael & Sons	10	4438
Frederick Ludwig C. Von Vely Jungken	12	1797, 1798
A. S. Van Raalte & Son	20	3642, 3652
William Flint	½	25
Frank Fullagar	½	26
Andrew Buchanan	½	53
John Crerar	1	3919
Duncan, Sherman & Co	50	3321, 3332, 3333
Samuel Jones, Trustee	9	462
Otto Wolfsohn	20	5313, 5315
Magdalen Isaacs	4	109, 4106
P. E. Norton	47	225, 5341
Milton McConnell	½	3
Total shares	555	

The sale will be for cash, and the company will issue new certificates to the purchasers. By order of the Board. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865 — Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURance COMPANY, New-York, Nov. 19, 1859. The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the twenty-first instant until the first day of December. By order.
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The ability of this State to pay its interest has been proved during the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the January interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

CARPENTER & VERMILYE, BANKERS and Brokers, No. 44 Wall-st. Deposites received, and Collections made on all points of the United States and Canada. Advances made on Collections. Dealers in Uncurrent Money. Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Commercial paper negotiated.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS, due 1st January next, bought by
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED (200) SHARES OF the Stock of the Fulton Bank, New-York. Apply to WORTH & BELL, No. 52 Wall-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS, LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER, FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

MANGANESE ORE
For sale by RECKNAGEL & CO., No. 46 Cedar-st.

SWEDES IRON—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

NORWAY IRON.—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by
C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A LARGE FLOURishing drug-importing house, who now have a capital of $25,000; a partner either active or passive, who can add to the concern $4,000 or $5,000 in cash, that the business may be extended to meet the wants of their customers. It is not necessary that he should be conversant with drugs. It is a rare opportunity for any young man of means to put his money in a safe concern. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

$1,500 OR $2,000 WANTED.—A PARTner in the Flour, Feed and Grain business, to take place of a retiring partner; this business has been established for twenty years; sales will average $50,000 per annum, as can be shown by the books for the last five years or more; location down town; lease very favorable. Address W. C. R., Box No. 3,719 Post-office; all communications strictly confidential.

WANTED—BY A FANCY GOODS HOUSE, DOING a cash trade, a partner with $5,000 to $10,000, with a view of adding a hosiery department to the above business. To a person of good character and business habits a good opportunity offers. Address, with real name, FANCY GOODS, Box No. 141 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, THE MAchinery and fixtures of a large manufactory of paper hangings, replete with every convenience for carrying on an extensive business. With or without the building.
HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,
No. 322 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR OUR WHOLEsale Hosiery Department; he must have a knowledge of the European markets, and a first-rate judge of goods. Apply, by letter, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500 to $2,000 in a cash mechanical business, connected with shipping. Apply to ROBERTS & CO., No. 22 Coenties-slip, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE 62 TO ALBANY.
On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26 h-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P.M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Sag Harbor at 10 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st. (Sundays excepted,) 9.40 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 7:05 and 7:45 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peckskill at 1 o'clock, N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven trains. Freight taken.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WHEREAS, THE GOVERNOR OF THE State, in accordance with an approved custom, has appointed THURSDAY, the 24th day of November inst., to be kept and observed by the people of this State as a day of general Thanksgiving and Prayer, now, I Daniel F. Tiemann, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby earnestly recommend to our citizens the observance of that day for worship and praise to Almighty God for all the great and manifold blessings He has bestowed in His good Providence on our City and its Inhabitants during the past year. The harvests of the land have been plenteous, and our people have enjoyed in abundance the fruits of the earth, and have been exempt from the ravages of pestilence, and our City has been favored in a remarkable degree with the blessing of health; peace has reigned within our borders, and the desolations of war have been kept from us. For these great blessings and mercies, as well as others, it should be our duty at all times to offer our heartfelt thanks to our Heavenly Father; but especially on the day set apart by the Chief Magistrate of the State should we publicly join in our ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving.
I would also recommend a cessation from our usual labor and employments on that day, and the uniting of acts of mercy and charity to the destitute and needy with our worship and praise.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Mayoralty Seal of the City (L. S.) of New-York to be affixed, this nineteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

FIVE POINTS MISSION.—SITE OF THE OLD BREWERY.—Thanksgiving Dinner for the poor on THURSDAY next. The friends of the Mission are invited to attend the annual Thanksgiving festival at No. 61 Park-st. Exercises consisting of singing, dialogues, &c., by the children, will commence at 3 P. M., and dinner at 5. Donations of food, clothing, or money, most thankfully received. They may be sent directly to the Mission, or if donors will send us their address, their contributions will be called for. In behalf of the Ladies.

NOTICE.—JAMES HENDERSON & CO., PROTECTIVE TRADE AND COLLECTIVE AGENCY, (Appleton Building,) No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 19, New-York.
G. L. WALKER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, is no longer associated or in any way connected with this establishment.
All persons authorized to act as Agents for said Agency, for any purpose whatever, are provided with a certificate of authority, signed by JAMES HENDERSON, specifying distinctly the nature and extent of their powers, a reference to which will at all times, protect persons dealing with this Agency, through such Agents, from any imposition which may be attempted by persons pretending to have such authority.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall, to consider the matter of grading 8th-av. from 105th-st. to 115th-st. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
H. W. GENET,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST,
J. H. BRADY,
Committee on Roads.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—REUTTER MATHEY against —— ULLMAN and —— BRANCHU, ffls.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, at No. 38 William-street, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 12th day of November, 1859. COUDERT BROTHERS,
n14-law6wM. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,
USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.
Dépôt No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 1 o'clock P. M. The AFRICA will sail on Dec. 7.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising, in part, the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,	ALBION,
LORD BROUGHT,	JUDDON,	JOHN J. BOYD,
BENJ. ADAMS,	UNDERWRITER	SWITZERLAND
WEST POINT,	SHAMROCK,	CAMBRIA,
PHŒNIX,	VICTORY,	CONSTELLATION,

Making with others a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS and the GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars with full particulars may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly. U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$30	To Augusta, Geo	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	23
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, Jos. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov. 26.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

NOTICE.—TO PASSENGERS PER STEAMER MARION FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—In consequence of the unavoidable detention of the steamer MARION, passengers are hereby notified that she will not leave until TUESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, previous to which hour they will please be on board.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KNUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRYing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,500 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEWYORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on or about 9th December, 1859, and 7th January and 4th February, 1860; that is, on arrival of the steamers expected from England on these dates.
Passage Money to Nassau.....$45
Passage Money to Havana.....60
Passage Money between Nassau and Havana.....15
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.—THE AMERICAN European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or boston. Low rates and dispatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

AMUSEMENTS.

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OF
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
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JOSE H JEFFERSON
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
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on which occasion will be presented the
THRILLING DRAMA
OF
SMIKE.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON AS SMIKE.
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON AS SMIKE.
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AND
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS.
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS,
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS,
MR. JEFFERSON AS NOGGS.
Also, the
COMIC DRAMA
of
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
SOLON SHINGLE,
OR the
OLD YANKEE TEAMSTER.
MR. JEFFERSON AS SOLON SHINGLE.
MR. JEFFERSON AS SOLON SHINGLE.
MR. JEFFERSON AS SOLON SHINGLE.
Box Book now open.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,)
BENEFIT OF
MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 7½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
Mr. Brougham's most brilliant comedy,
ROMANCE
AND
REALITY.
Look at the splendid cast:
Aspen Manly.....Mr. Blake
Oliver Manly.....Mr. Moore
Frank Meredith.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Jack Swift.....Mr. Brougham
Lavender Kyd.....Mr. Walcot
Tom Badger.....Mr. Young
Rosabella.....Mrs. Hoey
Barbara.....Mrs. Vernon
Blossom.....Miss Mary Gannon
Betty.....Miss Carman
To conclude with, tenth time, the farce received with roars of laughter,
TO PARIS AND BACK,
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Levere, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oliver and Miss Floyd will appear.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday),
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S
BENEFIT.
First time in two years, WILD OATS.
Every artist in the Theatre in the cast, with other entertainments. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
For full particulars of
UNPRECEDENTED CAST IN
WILD OATS,
See EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT in this day's paper.

THE CAST
OF
WILD OATS,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR.
LESTER WALLACK,
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 22,
ENTIRELY UNPRECEDENTED.
Sir George Thunder.....Mr. Blake
Rover.....Mr. Lester Wallack
John Dory.

THE BRODERICK OBSEQUIES.

Procession of Firemen and Californians—Ceremonies at the University—Address of John M. Dwinelle, Esq.

The long-talked-of funeral obsequies of the late United States Senator, DAVID C. BRODERICK, by the Fire Department of this City, took place yesterday afternoon, and were witnessed by many thousands of spectators, the streets through which the procession passed, and the balconies of the houses, presenting, apparently, one dense mass of human beings, of whom a large proportion were ladies. The procession formed in reverse order on Hudson-street, the right resting on Christopher-street. Considerable delay took place, owing to the non-arrival of some of the pall-bearers and companies expected, and it was not till an hour and a half after the time appointed that the procession began to move. It was headed by a detachment of police, whose duty was to clear the way. The Grand Marshal of the day was Mr. HARRY HOWARD, the head of the Fire Department, who was assisted by the Engineers of the Department as Special Aids. A band playing a funeral dirge marched immediately after the policemen, and was followed by the members of various companies of firemen, in citizens dress, walking four abreast, and wearing a piece of black crape as a badge of mourning on the left arm. They were about 400 in number. Then came several open carriages in which were such of the pall-bearers, announced in the programme, as did not fail to attend. They wore large white scarfs with black rosettes. FERNANDO WOOD was not present. Neither was W. D. KENNEDY, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Hon. J. W. FORNEY, nor Capt. RYNDERS, or Hon. JOSEPH C. MCKIBBEN, or Sheriff JOHN KELLY, or G. A. CONOVER, and a good many others who were expected, and much surprise was expressed at their absence. After the pall-bearers came Shelton's band and a large and handsome catafalque, drawn by eight white horses, partly covered with black cloth, and wearing large white and black nodding plumes on their heads. Within it were an urn, inscribed "Broderick," the fireman's cap which he wore when he was foreman of Howard Engine, No. 34, and an eagle bearing an *immortelle* in its beak. Inscribed in silver letters, on a black ground, on each side of the catafalque were the words, "*I never deserted principles*—BRODERICK;" also, at the end of the vehicle, the letters "D. C. B." The members of Howard Engine Company formed a Guard of Honor, in a hollow square, the catafalque being in the centre; then followed other firemen, and several carriages, containing late residents of California, and citizens generally, who were acquainted with the late Senator. We noticed one carriage with ladies in it. Another contained the Benicia Boy, WILLIAM MULLIGAN, JAMES HUGHES, and others of the sporting fraternity. The procession seemed to disappoint the spectators generally, as great expectations had been formed of it, which it failed to meet. It was not so long as was anticipated—the number marching being actually and exactly 541; but, take it all in all, it was quite respectable, and by no means an unworthy tribute to the memory of the noted and regretted man it was designed to honor.

The line of march was up Hudson-street and Eighth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, along Fourteenth-street to Sixth-avenue, to Fifteenth-street, to Broadway, across the City Hall Park to Chatham-street to the Bowery, Fourth-avenue, Fourteenth-street to the Chapel of the University in Washington-square, which it reached at 5½ o'clock—the time occupied in the march being three hours.

It was the intention of the Committee to open the proceedings at the Chapel with prayer by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Bedford-street Methodist Episcopal Church, but that gentleman's congregation interposed a decided objection, on the ground that the sanctity of the Sabbath had been violated by the procession. He did not, therefore, appear, and neither prayer nor benediction was offered. The Chapel was only moderately filled, the majority of the firemen having gone home. Those who remained were strictly attentive to the address. In the galleries were several ladies. The pall-bearers took their seats upon the platform, and one of their number introduced the orator of the evening, JOHN M. DWINELLE, Esq., of Rochester, a warm personal friend of Mr. BRODERICK.

Nine weeks ago to-day, said Mr. DWINELLE, the fairest city washed by the Pacific waves, presented an impressive spectacle. A large concourse of people had assembled. Before them lay an United States Senator in his coffin, while an orator recited to them the story of his life and pronounced an eulogy on his character and services. Then they took him up, and wended their way up the heights to the City of the Dead, and there, looking down on the city beneath them, and on the Pacific, they consigned him, in silence, and deep sorrow, to the grave. To-day, another city, washed by the waters of another great ocean, pours out her thousands to honor the memory of the same man. The fact suggests the inquiry, who was this man whose funeral obsequies have been celebrated in two cities, separated by the breadth of a vast continent, and washed by the waves of two mighty oceans? Twenty years ago that man worked in the humble capacity of a stone-cutter's apprentice, and lived to become a cultivated and educated man, high in political power, the leader of a great party, and elected to a post of honor, second only to that of President. It was in this City that he took the first step on the ladder of fame which he afterwards ascended. It was the people of New-York who had befriended him, and for them he always felt the utmost gratitude and affection. I come to speak of him, for I knew him well. We lived six years together as citizens of San Francisco. Originally, said Mr. DWINELLE, I was prejudiced against him by the calumnies of which he was the subject, and some of which had reached me, but I soon came to respect him for his noble qualities—came, indeed, to love him, and remained his captive for life. There were no party ties between us. Our stand-points were different, and it was as a personal friend that I cherished him.

The orator said he would not refer to the transient politics of the day, and would forbear to characterize the great political struggle in which BRODERICK was engaged, and for which he sacrificed his life. In that assembly probably there were too many shades of opinion for him to venture upon politics.

DAVID COLBERT BRODERICK, he went on to say, was born at Washington in February, 1819. His father was an Irish emigrant, and worked at stone-cutting. In after life, at Washington, the Senator was fond of pointing out some stones on the Capitol which bore the marks of his father's chisel. For some cause or other the elder BRODERICK removed to New-York, where he died in 1837, leaving DAVID, aged 18, to take care of a mother and brother. His mother died, and by a terrible accident his brother was killed, leaving him without any recognizable relation. Becoming wearied of stone-cutting, which he always said was one of the most arduous employments a man could engage in, means were furnished him for opening a political club-house, where also liquor was sold. His own attendance being seldom necessary, he would leave to his employes the care of the business, while he would occupy himself with his studies, in a quiet room up-stairs. This is the origin of the charge that had been made against him of keeping a "grog-shop," a charge that might with equal justice be brought against every hotel-keeper in this country, or in Europe. Let this scandal pass away now and forever. He was subsequently elected to both branches of the Common Council and to the State Legislature, but declined to serve, having, since he had given time to his studies, his eyes already fixed on a seat in the National Council. In 1848 occurred the first discovery of gold in California, and BRODERICK, with a large foresight, readily discovered that there was no exaggeration in the stories told, that the gold was really there, and that it would lead to the development of the rich agricultural resources of that region. He went there. In 1849, he was an assayer of gold, in a peasant's dress, but rapidly accumulating the wealth he had come to toil for. In 1850 he was elected to the Senate of California, and in the following year became the Speaker of that body. At the resignation of Gov. MCDOUGAL, BRODERICK was virtually the Governor of the State, but he modestly desired, that unless in case of emergency, the fact should be kept from the public, and it was kept, and did not transpire until some time afterwards. In 1852, he was again elected to the Senate of California, and in 1856 was sent to represent that State in the United States Senate, when he took his seat for his term of six years, but in 1859 was numbered with the dead. How was it that he advanced from that lowly origin to that high position? Was it by accident? No, he was no favorite. He became great because he knew his own weakness and deficiencies, and resolved to correct them by hard and arduous struggle. All his successes were the result of his force of will and power of perseverance. A business that occupied but little of his time, gave him opportunities for study, which he richly improved, and before he went to California he was an educated man. How few there were who really knew him as he was after that change. They knew the outward man indeed, but the store of information and materials for thought, which he had accumulated, were but faintly guessed at, even by many of his most intimate friends. And in those ten years on the Pacific coast, instead of abandoning his studies, he enlarged their scope, and so Time brought to him a rich harvest of fruits—ten years of study and thought. The orator proceeded to dilate on the varied acquirements of the deceased Senator. His intellect was of the quickest and most comprehensive order. His active intellect made it imperative for him to study, for he used no amusements. Of classic English literature he had read most all. The works of all the great poets were as familiar to him as household words. His greatest favorite among the English poets was the mystical SHELLEY. TENNYSON, also, he rejoiced in, and WORDSWORTH. I have seen, added the speaker, many men of eminence, and in all the qualities that make the hero, there were none that equalled DAVID C. BRODERICK. I have been with him at all times,—we have walked and talked together when the City has been asleep, and I never remember one act in him unworthy of a man. I never knew him to give expression to a low or ignoble thought. He scorned falsehood and prevarication. He was preeminently distinguished for a love of truth, a sincerity of purpose, a bold, out-spoken frankness, indomitable will and unflinching bravery. He was ever true to his friends. In morals he was pure beyond the standard of public men. "There is no man living or dead, he used to say, who can truly assert that I have ever entered a gambling house, a brothel, or have been under the influence of intoxicating drink."

He had defects, of course. He was often too open and free in his expressions—often resorted to denunciation, where silent contempt would have been better. His extreme openness led him, sometimes, to an incautious revelation of his plans, rendering them liable to defeat. He was too often deceived by those who came to him with professions of friendship, and the earnestness of his manner offended and sometimes estranged his companions. To be a leader, he thought he must be acknowledged to be qualified to lead. But his faults never involved a forfeit of principle. His failings leaned to virtue's side. He had been charged with inconsistency in his political conduct, especially with reference to Slavery. He was accused of coarseness in debate and brutality of manners. It was known he had been a fireman, and at one time foreman of a company, and the malice of scandal ascribed to him the manners, not of a real fireman, but an imaginary fireman, a brute that would not be permitted to enter a fire-house. People expected from these reports to find a rowdy in him, but they were mistaken. A gentleman had told him (the speaker) that on going into the Senate Chamber at Washington he looked to see if he could recognize any of the illustrious men, whom he knew only by their portraits, and he looked also to see if he could discover the rowdy Senator from California. He saw no one there who looked like a rowdy, but he was much struck with the noble appearance of one man, and asked who it was. It was BRODERICK.

Referring to the manner of his death, the orator protested against the censure which, in some quarters, had been cast on BRODERICK for consenting to fight a duel, and quoted from some remarks, written by an Englishman, on the subject, in which the writer, because of the practice of duelling, set California down as in a very low condition of civilization. If any Englishman were asked to name some of the greatest names of modern times in his country, he would doubtless include some or all of the following, PITT, FOX, SHERIDAN, CASTLEREAGH, PEEL, O'CONNELL, WELLINGTON, and all these had fought duels—except SHERIDAN—political duels. The last occurred only thirty years ago, and had England only thirty years ago emerged from barbarism? The *duello* was to be judged, as an exceptional institution, according to the circumstances of each particular case. BRODERICK was compelled, as a political leader in California, to acknowledge the *duello*, or he would not have retained his position. The cause which he advocated he considered worth a thousand lives, and he could not hesitate to risk his own life in its behalf. The speaker protested, however, against the further continuance of the dueling system in California, its only possible justification having entirely ceased. BRODERICK, in his opinion, was a greater hero than CURTIUS or LEONIDAS: liken him to Prometheus, with the vulture tearing at his liver. He presented the spectacle of the immolation of a hero who binds the sacrificial wreath on his own brow, and offers himself willingly on the altar. The orator concluded his oration by apostrophizing BRODERICK in earnest and touching language, during the delivery of which he was almost overcome by his emotion.

The audience then departed, having listened to the address of Mr. DWINNELLE for nearly an hour and a quarter.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of WINTER CLOTHING for MEN and BOYS, and WINTER FURNISHING GOODS, at a bare COMMISSION ON COST to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves, will now be enabled to do so at a GREAT SAVING, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare opportunity almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE FRIENDS OF GERRIT SMITH will find a correct and beautiful portrait of this gentleman in the new illustrated paper, the *New York Illustrated News*, now ready; also, the room of GERRIT SMITH in the Lunatic Asylum, wreck of the *Golden Charter*, Thanksgiving day, New England, and a mass of other illustrations of varied and existing interest. For sale everywhere. J. W. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 63 Ann-st., Publishers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Catarrh and influenza, so prevalent during this season, are speedily cured by these inestimable remedies. Persons troubled with harsh coughs, hoarseness, &c., will also find immediate relief from their use. Office, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 19.

$3,000	Virginia St 6s	93¾	50	Hudson River R	33¾
1,000	do	93¾	100	do	s60 33½
2,000	California St. 7s	85	150	do	b60 33¾
31,000	Missouri St. 6s	84¾	75	do	33½
10 000	do	b30.aft 10 84¾	200	do	s10 33¾
20,000	do	b30 84¾	600	Har. R. Pref	b30 36
2,000	Erie R. 1st M. Bs.	90	10	New-Hav. & Har. R.	124½
1,000	E. & 4th M. B.	46	300	Illinois Central R	61¾
3,000	do	45½	100	do	b60 61¾
4,000	Erie R. B. 1875	25	100	do	61¾
2,000	Bud. R. R. 2d M.	98	200	do	61¾
7,000	Ill. Cent. R. B.	85	50	Delaware L. & W. R.	62
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	82	350	Mich. Cen. R.	41
2,000	Chi. & R. I. Bs.	90	100	M. S. & N. I. Gd. S.	b90 17½
3 000	L. E. & W. 1st M B.	67½	100	do	s30 17
30	Bank State of N. Y.	99	150	do	17
5	Bank of Commerce.	99	400	Panama R.	s60 131
100	Mech. Bkg. Ass	100	50	do	131¼
25	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	99	50	do	131¾
50	do	99¼	200	Gal. & Chic. R	b30 72
50	do	99¾	50	do	71¾
110	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	73¾	50	do	s30 71¾
50	do	s6 73¾	100	do	s60 71¾
50	N. Y. Central R.	s60 80½	50	do	b10 72
250	do	80½	50	do	b15 72
100	do	s60 80½	450	do	72
100	do	b30 80¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 20½
100	do	s30 80¾	100	Ch'go & R'k I'd R.	b30 63¼
400	do	s10 80¾	100	do	63½
100	do	b60 80¾	30	do	63
400	do	b30 80¾	60	do	s10 63
41	Norw. & Worc'ter R.	40	50	do	b60 63¼
15	Second Av. R.	101½	200	do	s3 63
100	Milw'kee & Miss. R.	4			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,600	Brook. C. W. L.	102	50	Hud. River R.	b30 39⅞
5,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	46	50	do	39⅞
100	Del. & H. Canal Co.	99½	25	Harlem R. Broad	35¾
50	do	99	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 35¾
50	do	b60 99¾	25	Panama R.	s40 131
100	Pac. Mail S. Co.	75	50	do	s30 131¼
200	do	b30 75	100	do	131¾
50	do	s60 74¾	50	Ill. Central R.	b30 61¾
50	do	s30 74¾	100	do	61¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	b4 80¾	100	Galen. & Chic. R.	b10 72¼
100	do	b30 80¾	50	do	72¾
50	do	b3 80¾	200	do	b30 72¼
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	17¾	100	do	s3 72¼

MONDAY, Nov. 21—A. M.

There was increased activity in the Foreign Trade at this port, and in the movement of Cotton from the Southern ports the past week. The entries of General Merchandise show the heaviest increase, including several valuable East India cargoes. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the total Imports of the week are $4,008,871, against $1,998,095 the same week last season. Thus far in November the entries are only $1,542,000 ahead of November, 1858, the previous two weeks falling below last season. The Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods is $1,504,820, against $1,356,135 same week last year. The Export of Specie, including $1,124,920 by the *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* on Saturday, is $1,300,991, against $13,842 same week last year. The Sub-Treasury balance has gained $604,755, standing at present $5,699,397, against $5,094,642 at the close of the previous week. Thus the Specie movement of the week is made decidedly against the Bank Average, which will probably fall, on the Statement to be made up officially this afternoon, to about $19,400,000, against $20,180,000 at the previous return. The market for Discounts, notwithstanding some partial disturbance by several mercantile failures early in the week, has again worked easy. About $650,000 had been paid into the Shoe and Leather Bank for City taxes, and the large Banks generally are believed to be rather stronger in their Deposit lines. We therefore look for a further moderate addition to the Loan and Discount Average on the return to-day. The inclination with some of the large concerns has been to accept 90 days@4 months, and in some cases 5@6 months' paper, where the short date offerings fall below their current income from maturing bills. Outside of Bank, the business in strictly prime paper, at 6@7 ₩ cent., (according to date,) has not increased, and private lenders are taking moderate lines, 4@6 months' bills, rather below than above the Bank rate. At the same time there is less freedom of negotiation for second-class indorsed and fair single name paper, at the higher rates of 8@10 ₩ cent. The leading Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers are supplied with Money, on temporary loans, at from 5 to 6 ₩ cent., the inside figure being the rule with most of them on first-class collateral. The Foreign Exchanges, for Saturday's steamer, were in ample supply at 110 ₩ cent., Bankers' bills drawn here, and 109¼@¾ for Southern Bank drawn or indorsed bills on England, and f.5.15@f.5.13¾ on France. The competition continues among four or five Bankers and Bullion Brokers in drawing at Sight against Gold and Silver, and the rates are thus made 110½@110¾ on London, and f.5.11¼@f.5.11¼ on Paris. The Cotton Export from the South durmg the week was equal to an Exchange of $4,000,000, but competition among buyers at New-Orleans—the local Banks and the private Bankers for New-York account running against each other—is still keeping up the rates on both England and France; the Sight rate on New-York holding rather firm for this season of the year, at 99¼@99⅝ ₩ cent. The Treasury Department has permitted several parties here and at Washington to transfer funds to New-Orleans by depositing the Gold in the New-York Sub-Treasury, which, with further sales of 5½ ₩ cent Treasury Notes, will account for the enhanced balance at this point.

According to the Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published in summary form, by months, a few days since, the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, from 1st January, 1859, to the 31st October ult., were....$208,897,000
Add three weeks in November.....9,110,570

Total to date.....$218,007,570
Against same time, 1858.....134,388,291

Increase to date over 1858.....$83,619,279
Increase to date over 1857.....13,320,517
Increase to date over 1856.....21,259,157

The same tables make the Export of ordinary Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) from 1st January to 31st October.....$54,726,000
Add three weeks in November.....4,091,339

Total to date, 1859.....$58,817,339
Against same time, 1858.....54,878,145

Increase since Jan. 1.....$3,939,194

The same tables make the Export of Specie for calendar year to 31st October.....$63,272,000
Add three weeks in November.....3,889,234

Total to date, 1859.....$67,161,234
Against same time, 1858.....23,972,199

Increase since Jan. 1.....$43,189,035

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of United States	103¾@103½		
New-York Central	79¾@80¼	@80¾	@80¾
New-York and Erie		71¾	@71¾
Reading	38@37½	@38	
Rock Island	62¾@63½		
Michigan Guaranteed	17½@17¾		
Michigan Central	41¼@40½	@41	
Toledo	20¼	@20½	
Galena	72½@71½	@72¼	
Illinois Central	63¼@60¾	@61¾	
Panama	124½@134	@129	@131¼
Pacific Mail	72¾@73¼	@72	@76@75
Missouris	84¼	@84¾	
Virginias	94	@93½	@93¾
Tennessees	90	@90¾	
Illinois Central Bonds	85	@84¼	@85
Hudson River	37½@33½	@38¼	@39¾
Harlem Preferred	36	@36	
Delaware and Hudson	97	@99½	

The Stock Exchange closed firm on Saturday, after a week's dealings, which were especially marked, on the one hand, by a pressure from the speculators for the decline, to drive down several of the Western Stocks; and, on the other, by a very decided rise in the Shares of the Panama and Hudson River Companies, and at the close in Pacific Mail. The State Stocks and New-York Central Shares were sold with some freedom by the *short* interest; but the former brought up rather better than at the close of the previous week, and the latter improved ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., under some new out-of-town orders to buy. The Railway Bonds, usually dealt in at the Board, display the most uniform steadiness of demand, and, though the orders are of a retail character, they tend to gradually advance the prices, particularly for the Bonds of the New-York Roads—Central, Erie, Hudson and Harlem—and the 8 ₩ cents. of the Michigan Central. The New-York Roads are all doing a large traffic this month, and we are glad to report on better freight terms for themselves. The Central line, from present appearances, will closely approach $700,000, against $595,000 last season, and the Erie $550,000, against $446,000 last November. The 6 ₩ cents. of the former have risen to 92; the first mortgage of Erie to 90, and the second to 78@80 ₩ cent. The relative traffic on the Hudson River road promises a relative increase to the main trunk routes, and the Shares and Bonds of the Company both manifest in price the increased confidence of holders and buyers. The November traffic on nearly all the Western lines continues to show an increase, the second week on Illinois Central and Rock Island quite large. The week was a broken one on the Galena line by delay of the freight trains at one of the bridges of the road. The increase is therefore only $2,500. The *short* sales of the stock were made large and with much freedom by the speculators for the fall, on this return, on Thursday and Friday, but the price recovered at the close of the week to 72½, the same as on the Saturday before. Illinois Central was also sold with some eagerness, as low as 60¾, recovering to 61¾ ₩ cent. There was not much done in either of the Michigan stocks or in Cleveland and Toledo, and the change in price is unimportant. A few peremptory orders for Pacific Mail Shares on Saturday advanced the price to 76 in the afternoon, private sales being made at that figure, after the printed list. The stock was subsequently offered at 75½ ₩ cent. The November dividend is still in suspense, the subject being in charge of a Committee of the Board of Directors, who are understood to be ready to report at the next meeting. What their conclusion or recommendation is to be, the public have no means of knowing, but the price of the stock since the Committee was named, and the cash surplus reported to the Shareholders, have induced the belief that no serious purpose is entertained of withholding a moderate dividend. There is a further advance noted through the week of 2¾ ₩ cent. on Delaware & Hudson shares, which nearly touched par on Saturday. The tonnage of the Canal having reached 1,213,000 tons of coal, against 931,000 tons last season—most of the increase being from the mines owned and worked by the Company—the old Shareholders feel especially encouraged to hold to their investment, and new orders for the Stock, on a light supply among the Brokers, render the price quite sensitive to an advance on the eve of the December dividend. The shares of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who employ the Canal of the Delaware & Hudson, are also firmly held. The speculative movement in Reading has greatly fallen off in this market, and there seems to be quite as little activity in Philadelphia. The turn in the Panama shares on Saturday was again upward, and 131¾ increase was paid cash, establishing a rise of 7 per cent. for the week. The general Share list on Saturday afternoon left off firm.

We learn from the *Miner's Journal* of Saturday that "the demand for Coal continues brisk. The quantity sent from this region is not so large as it was last week. Boats have been scarce during the week, and premiums in a number of instances have been paid for boats to load for distant points. The trade sums up this week as follows, showing an increase for the week of 36,007 tons from all the Anthracite regions:"

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

Region.	1858. Week.	1858. Total.	1859. Week.	1859. Total.
Schuylkill—Railroad	28,824	1,470,969	40,524	1,555,786
Schuylkill—Canal	36.533	1,182,154	40,250	1,236,856
Lehigh Valley—Railroad	13,245	440,183	15,830	538,083
Lehigh Valley—Canal	28,945	833,926	35,979	943,985
Scranton South	12.691	528,364	13.317	541,562
Scranton North	4,709	169,891	4,871	174,762
Penn. Coal Company	18,127	601,846	20,402	666,676
Delaware and Hudson Co	16,628	329,655	16,425	546,890
Wyoming—Canal South	—	262,865	14,581	369,151
Wyoming—Canal North	—	—	2,574	48,058
Shamokin Region	4,020	108,430	6,040	153,224
Total Anthracite	157,620	5,928,073	193,629	6,731,993
Lykens Valley Coal Co	—	61,199	—	52,186
Short Mountain Co	—	45,321	—	57,592
Trevorton Coal	—	—	—	102,032
Broad Top	2,690	89,148	3,421	119,760
Cumberland Coal	14,402	566,973	12 984	417,919
Semi-Anthracite & Bitu.	17,092	851,761	16,407	770,489

ST. LOUIS CITY DEBT.

	Original.	Paid off.	Outstanding.
General municipal	$2,508,900	$832,000	$1,676,900
Water-Works	723,896	229,896	494,000
Wharf	168,000	1,000	167,000
Harbor	351,000	92,000	259,000
Public Sewers	487,000	61,000	426,000
District sewers	328.500	188,000	140,000
Railroads	1,995.000	216,000	1,779,000
Old improvements	300,000	41,000	259,000
Total	$6,862,296	$1,660,896	$5,201,400

This table embraces 15 weeks, and Grain of all descriptions, with the Flour reduced to the equivalent in Wheat. The increase in Wheat (and the equivalent in Flour) to the close of the 15 weeks is.....3,260,978 bushels.
Decrease in Corn and Oat.....1,734,790 bushels.

Net increase as above.....2,126,188 bushels.

As the new Corn crop is now secured, and Oats, Rye, and Barley are also in large supply, the receipts of these Grains rather take the lead of Wheat for the last fortnight in the increase over last season. The following we make the relative receipts for the two weeks last reported:

	Wheat.	Other Grain.	Total.
Nov. 1 to 12, 1859	851,574	693,722	1,545,296
Nov. 1 to 13, 1858	288,863	97,201	383,064
Increase	562,711	599,521	1,162,232

The increase in Wheat and its equivalent in Flour for the fifteen weeks is thus divided:

Increase in Wheat	2,863,472
Increase in Flour	997,506
Together	3,860,978

The Flour for the last fortnight shows the longest relative increase:

	Wheat.	Flour. (Equiv.)	Total.
Nov. 1 to 12, '59	534,524	317,050	851,574
Nov. 1 to 13, '58	214,738	74,125	288,863
Increase	319,786	242,925	562,711

It will be noticed in the general table above that the *per centage* of all the Grain increase since the middle of October, beginning with the week ending October, is much larger than through the earlier part of the season, and this will be likely to hold good through the Winter months.

GRAIN RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO SINCE AUG. 1.

Weeks.	1858 vs. 1859. Bushels.	Weeks.	Bushels.
August 7	301,907	August 6	160,587
August 14	411,977	August 13	356,763
August 21	969,750	August 20	523,131
August 28	1,244,955	August 27	853,903
September 4	975,807	September 3	876,420
September 11	819,080	September 10	824,690
September 18	621,940	September 17	865,364
September 25	685,212	September 24	664,526
October 2	753,305	October 1	969.121
October 9	734,743	October 8	899,626
October 16	442,208	October 15	832,580
October 23	369,074	October 22	746,299
October 30	239,963	October 29	900,927
November 6	156,680	November 5	874,233
November 13	226,384	November 12	671.063
Total	8,803,045	Total	11,019,233

The Galena Traffic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of your neighbors has in his financial column of Saturday a statement that there was a *decrease* in the business of the Galena and Chicago Road for the second week of November. Now what are the *facts?* instead of a *decrease* we find an *increase* of twenty-five hundred dollars, as follows: second week of 1859, $28,500, against same week in 1858, $26,000, being $2,500 gain over 1858. This would have been made much larger had the Company not lost two days by an injury to their bridge at Fox River; but as it was they earned $28,500 in four days, which is over seven thousand per day, at which rate the full week would have given them forty-two thousand dollars, a rate of increase which should satisfy the public of the sound character of the stock as an investment. FAIRNESS.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York without alteration.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York, ⅜@½ ₩ cent.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York unaltered.

MOBILE, Friday, Nov. 18.
Exchange on New-York 1½ discount. Weekly Exports, $567,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 18.
Exchange on New-York, 60 days, 1½@2 ₩ cent. discount; Sight Exchange, ⅜@½.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 19.
Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 70,000 bales, of which 8,000 were taken by speculators and 8,000 by exporters. The middling qualities of American were taken at extreme prices, and in some cases at an advance of 1-16d., while the other qualities were unchanged. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing steady at the annexed authorized quotations: Fair Orleans, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 7 7-16d.; Fair Mobiles, 7¾d.; Middling Mobiles, 7½d.; Fair Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d. The stock in port was estimated at 457,000 bales, of which 308,000 were American. Some authorities say that all qualities were slightly higher, the fair and middling descriptions having partially advanced ⅛d.

STATE OF TRADE.

Advices from Manchester are favorable. The market was firm, and holders were demanding an advance, which checked business.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was quiet, though WHEAT and CORN were slightly higher. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull; sales of new State at 24s.@24s. 6d. The range of prices was 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. WHEAT steady, and inferior and heated descriptions were 2d.@3d. higher; Red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 6d.; White, 9s. 6d.@10s. ₩ cental. CORN firm and advanced 6d.@1s. on the week; Yellow, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d.; White, 35s.@37s. ₩ quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull. BIGLAND, AHYA & Co., JAMES MCILHENY & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., quote BEEF heavy, and holders offering their old stock at a decline of 2s. 6d.@5s. PORK steady, at 50s. BACON dull, and quotations nominal. LARD firm, at 56s.@60s. for refining extra. TALLOW quiet; Butchers' 58s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKETS.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Pot ASHES steady at 27s. 6d.; Pearls steady at 27s. 9d.@28s. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE dull, and sales unimportant. RICE steady. Philadelphia BARK dull at 9s. FISH OILS—Average business, without quotable change. LINSEED OIL in good demand, at 28s.@28s. 6d. RESIN dull and slightly lower; common 4s. 8d.@4s., from quay; fine 13s. 6d.@14s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE slightly lower; sales at 35s.@34s., on the spot, and to arrive at 34s. 6d. TEA dull, but prices unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

BARING'S Circular quotes: BREADSTUFFS dull but steady. White American WHEAT, 43s.@45s. FLOUR, 23s.@25s. IRON dull at £5 10s. for both rails and bars; pig 52s. SUGAR quiet but steady. TEA slightly lower; common Congou, 1s. 3d.@1s. 2d.; fine new Congous declined 4d.@5d. from the opening rates. COFFEE quiet. LINSEED CAKES in good demand; New-York, £9 10s.; Boston, £9. LINSEED OIL difficult to sell, at 28s. 3d. SPERM OIL nominal, at £95@£96. RICE quiet. TALLOW dull, at 59s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull, at 35s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money was in active demand in London at unchanged rates.

Consols closed on Friday at 96¼@96¼ for money, and 96¼@96¾ for account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £82 000

BARING'S Circular quotes bar silver 5s. 2d.; dollars 5s. 1¾d.; eagles 76s. 3d.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the Week Including Oct. 31.

COTTON—Prices had advanced 1f. at Havre; *très ordinaire*, 115f.; *bas*, 106f. Sales of the week, 9,500 bales, exclusive of a large quantity at sea. Stock, 37,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS tending upwards. ASHES dull. COFFEE firm. OIL quiet, but had an advancing tendency. RICE firm. SUGAR steady. LARD quiet.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 5—3 P. M.

COTTON firm at full prices; sales, to-day, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but steady; a speculative inquiry for floating cargoes of CORN.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 5—P. M.

SUGAR quiet; no change for the week. COFFEE steady. TEA flat; sellers hold common Congou at 14½d. RICE dull. SALTPETRE 6d. dearer for the week. TALLOW quiet; 59s. 3d. on the spot, and 59s. for all the year.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 5—P. M.

CONSOLS 96¼@96½ for money and account, the market closing firmer.

BREADSTUFFS market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Nov. 7.

COTTON steady. The market opened quietly under the *Africa's* news.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 7.—Noon.

Consols 96½.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING BROTHERS report that the only movement for the week is a demand for United States Fives at 94@94¾.

BELL & SON report the market quiet but firm.

United States 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1868	99	@ 99
United States 5 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1868	93¾	@ 94¼
Alabama 5 ₩ cent. Bonds	73	@ 77
Kentucky 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, 1858-72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ₩ cent. Sterling Bonds	94	@ 96
Massachucetts 5 ₩ c